

RED ARMY TAKES VELIKIE LUKI

United Nations Vital in War, Peace --- F.D.R.

Says Unity Is Key to Victory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—President Roosevelt, hailing the first anniversary of the United Nations pact, declared today this "mightiest coalition in history" must remain united after the Axis is crushed to make certain that the "forces of barbarism can never again break loose."

Big Battles Still Ahead--LaGuardia

By Harry Raymond
Mayor LaGuardia ushered in the New Year yesterday by warning that a "hard year" lies ahead and "we cannot chart our course on the hope of a crack-up of the enemy."

At a special noon-day ceremony in the City Council Chamber, broadcast over city radio station WNYC, the Mayor told some 800 guests they must "step to consider that we have been engaged only in preliminary skirmishes" and that "the great battles are yet to be fought."

"We must have a united people at home," said the Mayor, "disciplined, cooperative, industrious, just as the men in our armed forces must have discipline, unity and courage."

"We must demonstrate in these trying times that democracy is a success. And here in New York City, we have the best opportunity of proving to the world that men and women of all races from all over the world can live in peace and friendliness."

FIRST CEREMONY

The ceremony, first of its kind held in City Hall, was attended by city officials, their families and representatives of the Army and Navy. It had a definite religious tone. Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered the invocation; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise read the 23rd and 121st Psalms and Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre of the Roman Catholic Church offered a prayer and benediction.

The Police Choir sang the National Anthem, the Battle Hymn of the Republic, Faith of Our Fathers, This Is Our Country and Come All Ye Faithful.

The Mayor picked as a text for his message the passage from the Lord's Prayer: "Give us this day our daily bread." He urged translation of this passage into action.

"We have been unable," he said, "because of selfishness and greed to take the blessings—to take that bread—and see that all the hungry people of the world enjoy it. That is something we must think about while our men are fighting all over the world to make it possible."

These sources said that about one-third of the Dutch Jews had already been deported and that many had died "while all the others live in mortal danger." It was added that since autumn 1941, the Germans had stolen 70,000 businesses belonging to Jews and that it now was virtually impossible for Jews to earn a living.

LaGuardia said that the people of the city "cannot be entirely happy as long as we know that people of the world are oppressed, persecuted and in want."

"We are all in one way or another engaged in a mighty struggle against a system, philosophy and cruelty that would destroy everything that is fine and beautiful in life," he told the audience.

He warned that we "must devote everything that is in us" to the war effort.

The New Year, the Mayor said, will bring a "great responsibility" to the national, state and local governments. He wished members of the official city family "strength to

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'Informed Unionist Needs Worker'

Reading The Worker is indispensable to trade unionists who want to be up-to-date, according to Matthew Nathan, field organizer in the New England area for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

"As a union organizer," he says, "I find The Worker to be an indispensable aid. Its coverage of labor news is unequalled by any other paper that has yet been brought to my attention. Its foreign and domestic reports are timely and accurate. Its 'hot point' of view presentation and forecasts of legislative activities in Washington save me many hours of research. On the whole I would say The Worker must be a part of the mental diet of any well-informed and up-to-date trade unionist."

Navy Hand Seen In Chiseling on Overtime Pay

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—High Navy Department officials are encouraging chiseling employers to evade the provisions of the President's Executive Order requiring double time for the seventh consecutive day of work.

The Daily Worker has learned that Navy Department officials have taken this attitude despite the fact that production has been slowed up as much as 35 per cent in some plants by a reshuffle in work schedules to avoid payment of double time.

As interpreted by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the President's Executive Order requires that double time shall be paid for the seventh consecutive day of work—even if part of the seven days are in one week and part in another.

Employers throughout the country have been rearranging work schedules, in which in a 7 day week called for 10 consecutive days of work followed by four days of rest, to get around this ruling.

The CIO and the AFL voluntarily surrendered double time for Sunday work after the President had pledged that the policy of the government would be to have double time paid for the seventh consecutive day worked.

Chiseling by employers to avoid paying double time under the President's Executive Order is a "disgraceful" and "un-American" practice, said Perkins, who said that the government would continue to enforce the law.

At the Corrigan-McKinney plant of Republic Steel in Cleveland which employs several thousand workers and is engaged in vital war work.

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Hitler Plans to Kill Dutch Jews

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UP).—Adolf Hitler intends to "liquidate" every one of Holland's 130,000 Jews by the end of 1943 as part of a plan to remove 5,000,000 persons from occupied countries in an effort to relieve a serious food shortage threatening the home front, Dutch sources here charged today.

These sources said that about one-third of the Dutch Jews had already been deported and that many had died "while all the others live in mortal danger." It was added that since autumn 1941, the Germans had stolen 70,000 businesses belonging to Jews and that it now was virtually impossible for Jews to earn a living.

A Toast to a Great Ally

Red Army Struggle in '42 Prepares Victory for '43

By Janet Weaver
(By Wireless to Telex-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—Much has happened in the Soviet Union in the year that has passed since that New Year's morning in Kulbyshyev when I walked home along the banks of the Volga through the softly falling snow with the songs, toasts and conversations I had heard at the New Year's eve party I had just left still ringing in my ears.

Only a few weeks later I returned to Moscow, arriving here on the same day that the Red Army recaptured Moshlak. The capital still resembled a front zone city and most of the people seen on the streets were in military uniform. The factories and plants I had known in the past had been evacuated to the deep rear where they were producing arms and munitions at an unheard of tempo. But that part of the machinery that had

been left in Moscow was not standing idle. New machines had been added and new workers trained; and the old factories too were producing for the front.

The German rout at Moscow last winter and the subsequent victories of the Red Army put the Germans in a critical position. The Soviet people were conscious of this and throughout the entire period of the winter offensive were hopeful that America and England would launch action against Hitler in Europe and this would speed up the certain defeat of the Hitlerites in 1942.

The Red Army was prepared to continue its offensive in the spring and summer. And I remember the day the news of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet-American agreements on the second front and on mutual collaboration in war and peace reached Moscow, and the wave of enthusiasm that swept the capital. Then the people were even more

certain that the second front would be opened.

In the immediate weeks following the announcement of the pact there was not only general enthusiasm among the people, but in the factories there was a new spirit in production in order to produce more arms for the offensive. And later on, when the grim realization came to them that they still had to face Hitler alone they rolled up their sleeves and achieved still greater results as a nationwide competition developed.

But because there was no second front Hitler was able once again to muster all his manpower reserves and to mobilize his industrial resources to the maximum; and by making use of the 62 divisions contributed by his "allies" he was once again able to regain the initiative in the fighting on the

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Velikie Luki, Elista Fall



Velikie Luki, great railroad center and military base, 275 miles northwest of Moscow, was captured yesterday by the Red Army. Also taken was Elista, capital of the Kalmyk republic, 170 miles south of Stalingrad.

Dewey Pledge to FDR Vague on Key Issues

Thomas E. Dewey, taking oath as the first Republican governor of New York in Albany in 20 years, yesterday gave formal support to the nation's war, but failed to mention the Axis, Fascism, or any of America's United Nations allies by name, and gave no pledge that his administration would continue the social-labor gains of the previous Democratic administration.

"In all things needed for the winning of the war," Dewey said, "we are united in unswerving loyalty to our commander-in-chief, the President of the United States."

But political observers here scanned in vain for any positive program by which the new Republican Governor intends to make the state a firm factor in national unity with the war leadership of the country.

Dewey told the more than 1,000 persons who crowded the state assembly chamber that the men in the armed forces "must come home to a state in which men can work and look forward to a future limited only by his skill and ability."

Dewey pursued this line of thought by declaring that he would work "not only for a wartime but also a peace-time administration" that will provide, he said, "something better than the hopeless period of government-made work and relief of which they have seen so much in the past decade."

Labor-minded listeners had no

How N.Y. Plants Greeted 1943

Thousands of New York workers welcomed 1943 at their machines yesterday as the wheels of industry continued to turn without significant interruption despite the holiday.

War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson had called upon labor and management alike to mark the New Year at work against the Axis and there was every indication that his appeal was observed in most cases.

The District 4 office of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which represents more than 60,000 workers in important plants in the New York-New Jersey area said the union called upon all shops it has under contract to work on the holiday and that no instances of refusal had been reported.

At the Todd Shipyards, where workers are on the job seven days a week, it was ship-building as usual yesterday.

Allies Hit 2 Ships In Tunisia Raid

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UP).—Two more merchant ships and probably a destroyer have been sunk and vital installations in the east coast port of Sfax wrecked in the Allies' non-stop sea and air offensive against Axis supply lines to and within Tunisia, it was announced today.

Rain and mud confined ground operations in Tunisia to patrol activity and artillery duels but in Libya a Fighting French column thrusting northward from the Chad border put to flight an enemy motorized column, capturing prisoners and inflicting casualties, a communiqué from the commander, Gen. Le Clerc, reported.

The French, now within 500 miles of Tripoli, suffered only "negligible" casualties, the communiqué said. French bombers, it said, attacked an Italian outpost at Murzuk, 200 miles north of the Chad border, and fighters machine-gunned enemy troops in the same area. All French planes returned safely.

The British Eighth Army, meantime, still was building up strength west of Wadi Bel El Chehr for a new advance along the west coast of the Sirte gulf toward Misurata, 75 miles to the northwest, in pursuit of the German Afrika Korps.

This third operation resulted in the destruction or capture of: 36,200 officers and men, 346 planes, 581 tanks, 549 guns and 1,274 trucks.

The Red Army advanced from 60-80 miles and liberated 130 populated places (the comparatively small number of populated places is accounted for by the desert-like character of the region where this advance took place).

Thus the Red Army has presented the freedom-loving world with a new year's present consisting of: 310,000 fascists killed and captured, 1,200 planes, 3,241 tanks, 5,852 guns, and 20,184 trucks.

The Red Army presented its own country with 1,330 liberated towns and villages.

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Moscow Celebrates

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (UP).—Moscow's celebration of New Year's today included the opening of a new, four-mile subway line linking the center of the city with an industrial section in the southwestern suburbs.

It was the third branch opened of the "Kaganovich Underground System," the Soviet Union's only subway, which was opened first in 1935.

Historic Red Army Report

By a Veteran Commander
The historic New Year's Eve communiqué of the Soviet High Command not only gives a detailed account of the unprecedented losses in manpower and material inflicted on the armies of the Axis during the last six weeks before Stalingrad, but it also outlines the grandiose scheme conceived by Stalin and his generals for the organization of the rout of the enemy.

clear has everything been made that it would be militarily "sacrilegious" to embargo upon it. The best thing is to read the communiqué in full.

Suffice it to say that the offensive in the elbow of the Don (the inner ring) which began on November 19 was designed to encircle and hold the Axis troops before Stalingrad itself so as not to permit them to withdraw when the really big blow would fall.

This operation resulted in the destruction or capture of: 367,000 officers and men, 480 planes, 2,240 tanks, 3,116 guns and 16,490 trucks.

During this phase the Red Army advanced from 40-60 miles and liberated 212 populated places.

The second operation began in the area of the Middle Don on Dec. 18. Its objective was to force an outer ring around the Axis armies in the entire Don-Volga bulge.

This operation resulted in the destruction or capture of: 119,000 officers and men, 485 planes, 2,197 tanks, 3,157 guns and 2,414 trucks.

The Red Army advanced from 30 to 120 miles and liberated 1,345 populated places.

But on Dec. 12 the enemy concentrated a very large tank and infantry force based on Kotelnikov and attempted to break the inner Soviet ring and drive to the relief of the Axis troops in Stalingrad. At first the enemy had some success and managed to press the Soviet troops back a considerable distance. Then the Soviet counter-blow fell and the enemy was completely routed before Kotelnikov, at Kotelnikov and pursued far beyond it (at this writing the Red Army is about to cross the Manyach, about 100 miles south of Kotelnikov).

On the War Fronts

The town was one of the famed German "hedghog" centers, theoretically impregnable with its defenses radiating out in strength for miles. It was on the hedghog

"On the Central Front our troops, as a result of a decisive assault, captured the town and railway junction of Velikie Luki," the special communiqué said.

"In view of the refusal of the German garrison to lay down its arms, the garrison was wiped out."

The resounding Soviet victory climaxed a full scale offensive against the Rzhev-Vyazma-Velikie Luki triangle which the Red Army announced on Nov. 29. It topped the results of the 1941-42 winter offensive, which carried only to the environs of Velikie Luki.

NAZIS WIPED OUT
The reference to wiping out the German garrison after it refused to surrender suggested that Velikie Luki had been encircled in the developing series of Soviet advances through strong points in that area.

Through Velikie Luki run the trunk railroads northwestward from Moscow and southward from Leningrad.

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1,286 Japanese Planes Downed

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 1 (UP).—The Allied air forces announced today that 1,286 Japanese planes were destroyed in the Southwest Pacific area during 1942.

That included 723 planes destroyed, 250 probably destroyed, and 313 damaged, the announcement said.

Allied plane losses in 1942 were "small in comparison," the announcement said.

Anti-War Appeal in Germany

BERNE, Jan. 1 (CON).—Further details of an illegal national peace conference held at the beginning of December in a Rhineland city in Germany are now available.

Among the delegates were representatives of various political parties and groups functioning illegally throughout Germany.

The conference, which was called to work out a common program, was opened and presided over by a factory doctor from one of the big enterprises in the Rhine-Ruhr industrial area.

The conference unanimously adopted an appeal to the German people and army in the form of a peace manifesto, which is expected to be published abroad in the near future.

Delegates included a Catholic priest, a Reichswehr captain who introduced himself as a member of the German National Party, and representatives of the Communists and Social Democrats. Important sectors of the German working class, including the railwaymen and metal workers, were represented.

One of the delegates addressed the conference on behalf of the Catholic miners. Other speakers included a woman from Cologne, a representative of the small businessmen and of the agricultural workers. A noteworthy fact is that the conference was addressed also by representatives of the National Socialist Opposition group.

The composition of the conference and the fact that despite the Gestapo terror the conference had taken place successfully show that it is not a case of isolated groups but a movement which apparently is backed by the people.

Elista Also Falls To Soviet Troops

MOSCOW, Saturday, Jan. 2 (UP).—The Red Army today announced the capture of Velikie Luki, great anchor point of the German line 275 miles northwest of Moscow, in perhaps the most significant Soviet victory of the entire war.

A special communiqué also said Soviet troops swarming through the Kalmyk Republic had captured its capital, Elista, 170 miles south of Stalingrad.

The entire German garrison was wiped out by Soviet assault troops who stormed and captured Velikie Luki, hub of the railway system northwest of Moscow, the High Command said.

It was a jubilant New Year for the Soviets. The two resounding successes newly announced by the High Command followed hard on the heels of a year-end summary revealing that 312,650 Axis troops had been killed or captured on the broad Stalingrad front in the last six weeks, during which an estimated 1,000,000 men were knocked out of action.

The fall of Velikie Luki exploded the Nazi propaganda myth that the German armies in Russia were merely falling back to "prepared positions" for the winter.

KEY POINT
It was a key point in their string of bases on the Central Front, and its loss gravely menaced the entire Rzhev-Smolensk salient.

Velikie Luki lies 140 miles due west of Rzhev, at the tip of the salient, 130 miles northwest of Smolensk. German headquarters for the entire Central Front, and only 90 miles short of the old Latvian border.

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The French, now within 500 miles of Tripoli, suffered only "negligible" casualties, the communiqué said. French bombers, it said, attacked an Italian outpost at Murzuk, 200 miles north of the Chad border, and fighters machine-gunned enemy troops in the same area. All French planes returned safely.

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UNITED NATIONS ANNIVERSARY

The Veteran Commander Appears
on Page One

Atlantic Charter: Call for Freedom

(Adopted August 14, 1941)

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

(Signed)
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

No Peace with Hitler, Britain-USSR Agreed

Extracts from the Soviet-British 20-Year Mutual Assistance Treaty, Signed in London, May 26, 1942, by British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, and Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov.

"The high contracting parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggression intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude, except by mutual consent, any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other State associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe."

"The high contracting parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period."

"The high contracting parties, having regard to the interests of security of each of them, agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after re-establishment of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe."

"They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects and they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States."

U.S.-Soviets Pledged Joint War Struggle

Extract from the United States-Soviet Lend-Lease Agreement, Adopted June 11, 1942, Signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Ambassador Maxim Litvinov.

"Whereas, the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the basis of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as signatories of the declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration, known as the Atlantic Charter, made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941;

"And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America; . . .

ARTICLE I

"The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ANNOUNCEMENT

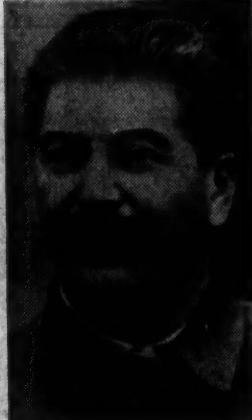
Pinky Rankin is about to make a journey from the Daily Worker to the weekly Worker. The editors have decided on this move because of the considerably larger circulation of The Worker and the fact that The Worker readers have long been asking for a cartoon strip. Beginning Jan. 10, therefore, a full page of Pinky will appear each Sunday on the back cover of the Magazine Section. Today is the last time that Pinky will appear in the Daily Worker.



CHURCHILL



ROOSEVELT



STALIN



CHIANG KAI-SHEK

The Pact of the United Nations

(Signed by Representatives of 26 Nations on Jan. 2, 1942)

Declaration by United Nations:
A joint declaration by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia.

The governments signatory hereto.

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated Aug. 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:

(1) Each government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tri-partite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each government pledges itself to cooperate with the governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington, Jan. 1, 1942:

The United States of America, by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by Winston Churchill.

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Republics, Maxim Litvinov, Ambassador.

National Government of the Republic of China, Tse-Wen (T.V.) Soong, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Commonwealth of Australia, by R. G. Casey.

The Republic of Belgium, by Cte. R. V. D. Straten.

Canada, by Leighton McCarthy.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, by Hugues le Gallais.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, A. Loudon.

Signed on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, by Frank Langstone.

The Republic of Nicaragua, by Leon de Bayle.

The Kingdom of Norway, by W. Munthe de Morgenstjerne.

The Republic of Panama, by Jean Guardia.

The Republic of Poland, by Jan Cierchanowski.

The Republic of Costa Rica, by Luis Fernandez.

The Republic of Cuba, by Aurelio F. Conchoso.

Czechoslovak Republic, by V. S. Hurban.

The Dominican Republic, by J. M. Troncoso.

The Republic of El Salvador, by C. A. Alfaro.

The Kingdom of Greece, by Cimon P. Diamantopoulos.

The Republic of Guatemala, by Enrique Lopez-Herrarte.

La Republique d'Haiti, par Fernand Dennis.

The Republic of Honduras, by Julian R. Caceres.

India, Girja Shankar Bajpai.

The Union of South Africa, by Ralph W. Close.

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia, by Constantin A. Fotitch.

United Nations Look to Reconstruction

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Tomorrow is the first anniversary of the United Nations, of the historic declaration which bound together 26 countries in a common resolve to crush the Axis.

As 1943 is about to open, there is naturally considerable discussion in official circles on the prospects for the New Year holds in store for strengthening and extending the collaboration between the United Nations.

REHABILITATION PLAN

Only one immediate step is in the offing, as far as this correspondent was able to ascertain.

There will soon be set up a United Nations Board to deal with questions of relief and reconstruction in the countries ravaged by the Nazis.

While much of the work of this board will necessarily have to take place after victory is won, some of it can be begun as soon as territory is recaptured from the Axis.

It is expected that all of the United Nations will be represented on this board, and that there will be an executive committee almost certainly including this country, the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain.

Former Governor Herbert Lehman, who was recently appointed by the President, Director of Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, will be the American representative on this board.

Some officials at the Office of War Information had laid plans for a spectacular United Nations

broadcast with President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Joseph Stalin participating.

While these plans, did not materialize, no particular significance is attributed to this fact.

There had also been hopes in some official circles here that important announcements would be made on the anniversary of the United Nations on the setting up machinery for military and economic collaboration between the anti-Axis partners.

The formation of a United Nations board on relief and reconstruction will be a step in the right

direction. But there is still a long way to go.

It is a fact that there does not yet exist a single joint body of any kind representing all or even a substantial portion of the United Nations.

Only the United States and Great Britain are represented on the Combined Chiefs of Staff which plans military strategy. Most of the boards here dealing with economic collaboration are also to these two countries.

Creation of joint machinery and boards is considered extremely significant in the sense that it in-

dicates to some extent the degree of collaboration and teamwork between the United Nations.

The major problem of the United Nations remains, of course, cooperation in the military field through the opening of a second front in Europe.

On the home front, one of the big tasks facing the win-the-war forces will be the fight against the copperhead forces in Congress and outside who are preparing to attack the Lend-Lease agreements and other forms of United Nations collaboration.

broadcast said, "we read the following:

"From this day, on orders from headquarters, I assume command over all the Chtetnik units in the region of Gracats. I order all Chtetniks who have for any reason left their units to return together with the arms and ammunition entrusted to them before December 12th."

"This order of the former air force major, now a lackey of the enemies of our people, remained a voice in the wilderness, since the peasants who have deserted from the Chtetnik units have no intention of ever returning again."

"Part two of the order of the Chtetnik commander literally reads: 'A fight to the death will be carried on against those who fail to return to their units in the appointed period, their families will be subjected to the severest measures of punishment and their property will be confiscated.'

"Tomashевич ends his order with the words: 'Long live King Peter the Second! Long live the Serbian Chtetniks! Death to the guerrillas!'

Peasants Flee from Mikhailovitch Units

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (ICN).—Further evidence of Mikhailovitch's treachery is contained in a military order which fell into the hands of the People's Army of Liberation during fighting in the Gracats region, according to a "Free Yugoslavia" broadcast of Dec. 27.

The broadcast follows:

"In the region of Gracats, collaborating with the Italian bandits in the fight against the guerrillas, are the Chtetniks of Draza Mikhailovitch, who are in fact guarding the rear of the retreating Italians."

"In the recent fighting there fell into our hands an order signed by the newly appointed commander of the Chtetnik units of the Gracats area, the former air force major, Mihail Tomashевич."

"This order once again confirms

the fact that complete demoralization has set in among the Chtetnik units and that the officers of Mikhailovitch are not in a position, even though they employ the threat of resorting to the death penalty, to bring back into their ranks those honest peasants who have come to see where they were being led by their leaders and have turned their back on them."

"In the order, bearing the signature of Major Tomashевич, the

Will Fight as United Nations

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt address to Congress on the State of the Union, delivered Jan. 6, 1942.

"Plans have been laid here and in the other capitals for coordinated and cooperative action by all the United Nations, military action and economic action. Already we have established, as you know, unified command of land, sea and air forces in the Southwestern Pacific theatre of war."

"There will be a continuation of conferences and consultations among military staffs, so that the plans and operations of each will fit into the general strategy designed to crush the enemy. We shall not fight isolated wars, each nation going its own way. These 26 nations are united not in spirit and determination alone but in the broad conduct of the war in all its phases."

Joseph Stalin Broadcast of July 3, 1941

"In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the people of Europe and America, including the German people, who are enslaved by the Hitlerite despots."

"Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties."

Winston Churchill Proclamation to the United Nations, June 14, 1942.

"I join my voice to his [President Roosevelt's] in honoring today the forces of the United Nations. Let us pay this tribute to the valor and sacrifice of those who have fallen and to the courage and endurance of those who fight today. Let us remember everyone, man, woman and child who, in the oppressed and tortured countries, works for the day of liberation coming."

Chiang Kai-shek letter to President Roosevelt, dated Dec. 18, 1942.

"May this be a symbol of the rapid progress of the United Nations' war efforts and of the early realization of our common war aims in advancing the cause of freedom and equality in a world of peace, order and happiness."

Starving Nazis Hide In Stalingrad Ruins

By Vassily Grossman

Correspondent of the Soviet Army Journal, Red Star (Distributed by United Press)

STALINGRAD, Jan. 1 (UP).—German soldiers in Stalingrad huddle like hairy beasts in the stone caves of the ruined city, subsisting on three ounces of bread and a bit of horsemeat a day.

They sit in utter blackness amidst the wreckage of the magnificent city they destroyed, and in the dead factory shops which once were the pride of the Soviets.

But the Russian soldiers have emerged from the earth, emerged from behind the wreckage, and now quietly walk the streets, straight and confident.

In the brilliant sunshine, on the glittering frozen Volga, men march, and the drivers of small carts angrily lash their horses which hesitate on the uncertain footing.

On the left bank men busily unload munitions.

HOT SOUP AT FRONT

A postman with a leather case marches under the sun to a battalion command point, while two men walking 40 yards from the German trenches distribute soup from thermos jugs.

For many months the slightest sound here had provoked heavy fire from the German side. For many months thousands of men waited for nightfall in order to emerge from the earth, catch a breath of fresh air, and stretch numb legs.

Everything has changed, and the same Germans who in September penetrated a certain street and established themselves in municipal houses where they entertained themselves with loud music, the same Germans who by day impudently unloaded arms from trucks, now are dug deeply in the earth, concealed among the stone ruins.

I stood for a long time with a spyglass on the fourth floor of an ice-covered Stalingrad house, studying the German-occupied streets. Not one whiff of smoke, not one moving figure, was visible. There is no sun and no daylight for the Germans, who now receive 25 or 30 bullets a day, with orders to try only at attacking troops.

By night they dare appear on the surface, only to be terrified by the slowly onrushing Soviet strength. With the fire of six-barrel mortars the Germans wrecked an aqueduct, fired 500 shells into a power house, burned everything burnable, destroyed schools, drug stores, hospitals.

And now they are reaping their reward in terrible days and nights when, by the laws of history and the will of the Russian soldier, they meet their nemesis amidst the cold ruins.

Oust Vichymen in Africa--DeGaulle

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UP).—The "Vichy-packed" French Imperial Council in Africa must be eliminated before Gen. Charles De Gaulle will join forces with High Commissioner Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, a Fighting French spokesman said today.

[According to radio reports last night General De Gaulle has cancelled a proposed trip to the United States. Opposition to Gen. Henri Giraud's role in North Africa was given as the reason for the postponement.]

De Gaulle has no personal political ambitions in North or West Africa, the spokesman said, but he will not consider a union of the Fighting French with other French forces outside France unless all persons even slightly connected with the Vichy regime are discarded.

By Dick Floyd



Lodge Groomed By Defeatists

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Keep your eyes peeled on suave, expensively tailored Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.

The Patterson-McCormick newspaper axis has picked Lodge as the number one hopeful to be groomed for leadership of the defeatist forces in the Senate.

And more aggressive activity by Lodge in the Senate is to be a stepping stone toward the Republican Presidential nomination in 1944.

Lodge has already been sounded out by an emissary of the Patterson-McCormick triumvirate, of Captain Joe Patterson of the New York Daily News, Col. Bertie McCormick of the Chicago Tribune and Clay Patterson of the Washington Times-Herald.

The emissary was Miss Doris Fleeson, former Washington correspondent and now roving political reporter of the New York Daily News.

Miss Fleeson included an account of some of her conversations with Lodge in a lengthy article which was published in the Patterson press.

LOOKING AROUND

But the story in informed Washington circles is that Miss Fleeson didn't see Lodge just to get a story, that she was given a definite mission to perform—to pledge Lodge the support of the Patterson-McCormick press if he comes out in active whole-hog opposition to administration policies.

Miss Fleeson is an interesting choice as the political messenger and sounder-out of the Patterson-McCormick crew. She has claimed privately that she disagrees with the policies of Captain Joe and of her former husband, John O'Donnell, who is head of the New York Daily News Washington Bureau. How deep-rooted this political difference has been is a debatable question.

It is easy to see why the powerful publishers who pull the strings of much of the apper activity in Congress are looking around for new faces.

The old wheel-horses of defeatism are badly discredited. Men like Robert Taft, Burton Wheeler and Ham Fish are tagged as friends of Hitler in the public mind.

In her series on Republican Presidential possibilities, Miss Fleeson has devoted much of her attention to men who are not quite so openly associated with the copperhead crowd, to Governor Earl Warren of California, Governor John Bricker of Ohio and now to Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Lodge is what is usually considered a political glamor boy. He is young, only 40 years old. He is handsome, tall without being awkward. And next to that arch-defeatist, Senator Vandenberg, he is probably the most careful dresser in the Senate.

He comes from one of the most historic New England families. And

Jewish Cultural Group Holds Recital Tonight

Fifth anniversary of YOUNG—Alliance for Jewish Culture—will be celebrated tonight, 8:30 P. M., at Town Hall, 113 W. 43rd St., it was announced yesterday.

Main address will be by Dr. Chaim Zhitlovsky, dean of Jewish letters, with Reuben Saltzman, general secretary of the Jewish Section of the International Workers Order, acting as chairman and master of ceremonies.

Entertainment will include a program of Jewish songs by the Jewish Philharmonic Chorus, Max Helfman, conductor, Benjamin Zemach and a group of players will present a sketch, "Partisan's Mother."

In addition, Sarah Corby, contralto, will sing ballads in several languages, and Michael Goldstein of the YOUNG art section, formerly of Artel, will appear in costume sketches.

A unique feature will be presented by a group of painters, one of whom will read a poem while the others depict its scenes graphically.

YOUNG calls attention to its magazine, Yiddische Kultur; to its publication of many books and pamphlets; and to the art gallery and the weekly forum at its headquarters, 189 Second Ave.

Tickets ranging from 50c to \$1.50 may be purchased from YOUNG headquarters or after 2:00 P. M. Sat.—at Town Hall box office.

Gets Gold Star

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox today presented a gold star to Cmdr. Charles W. Wilkins, whose home is in Thorofare, N. J., for distinguished service as commanding officer of a submarine in the Pacific area.

speech whether he is for or against a bill.

On the other hand, Lodge's back-seat role is in itself a tremendous asset to the McCormick-Patterson axis.

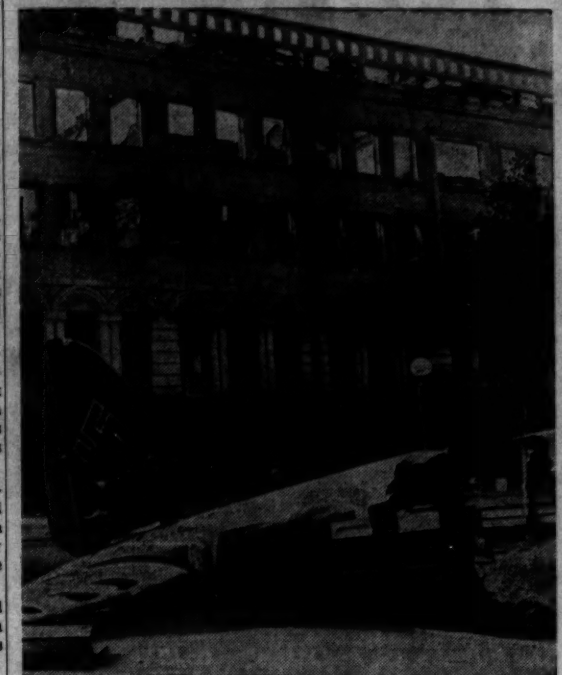
After patting Lodge on the back for having "stood out against the pro-British policies of President Roosevelt," Miss Fleeson gently chides the Senator for having been "either unwilling or unable to an active role in the battle on foreign policy."

But then she adds that his "six-year term straddles the next Presidential election, and the only sure thing about American politics is that its moods and leaders change. And Lodge is 40."

Now, the McCormick-Patterson axis feels, is the time for Lodge to come out in the open, to assume leadership in the fight against the administration, to become the Republican candidate in 1944.

Whether Lodge will throw in completely with Col. Bertie and Captain Joe remains to be seen. But they are obviously prepared to back him to the limit as the young Lochinvar of America's copperheads.

Nazi Wings, Clipped by Soviets



This German bomber was downed by Soviet airmen. It wound up, split in two, in one of Stalingrad's battle-scarred streets.

West Side CDVO In Block Drive

By Art Shields

Mrs. Florence May of 104 W. 101st St. has personally recruited 200 blood donors in the upper west side between 96th and 110th Sts. and Central Park and Amsterdam Ave. And as head of the blood doing work of the Bloomingdale Civilian Defense Volunteer Office at 103rd St. and Columbus Ave., she has won many other recruits.

But these are only a start. Mrs. May has become a sector director of the new Block Service movement of the CDVO. Her group leaders are beginning to mobilize the people for the war effort in house to house visits. And the Red Cross blood bank will benefit of course.

Getting blood donors is only one of the win-the-war jobs of the Block Service movement.

EXPLAINS RATIONING

"In our house to house visits we are explaining what volunteer meat rationing means," said Mrs. Lillian Bruen of 25 W. 98th St., the chairman of the public committee of the local CDVO office and a co-sector director of the Block Service movement herself.

That saves meat for our boys overseas and saves time for the housewife. And it strengthens war morale too.

Group leaders are eagerly awaiting the Government's literature on the point rationing system.

Armed with the facts of the point rationing plan they will have the answers to the questions of thousands of housewives in the upper west side.

Hoarding of food will diminish

Questions, Answers On Point Rationing

The following questions and answers—first of a series designed to explain the principal points of the forthcoming program for point rationing of canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables; juices; dried fruits; and all soups—were released today by the Office of Price Administration—

1. Q. When will actual rationing begin?

A. As early in February as possible.

2. Q. Why is it necessary to suspend retail selling at all?

A. There are several reasons. In the first place, of course, all food stores throughout the country must be given an opportunity to prepare for the start of rationing. They must have time to build up supplies, to train clerks, to receive and post the official OPA list of point values and familiarize themselves with those values—also it will give the retailer time to take an inventory of his processed food.

Secondly, the public must be registered for Book 2, be notified of the actual point values, and be given time to study them and budget their points for the first ration period.

3. Q. How will the housewife know when point values are changed?

A. The newspapers and radio will carry the announcements, and every food store will have an OPA poster showing the current point values of each particular product. A new poster will be issued when point values change.

4. Q. Will the point values be the same in all stores, or will they vary between high-price and low-price stores?

A. The point values are the same in every store in the country, regardless of the price charged. The housewife, in buying a No. 2 can of tomatoes, will have to surrender the stamps for the same number of points regardless of whether the price is 12 cents or 15 cents, or whether the can is of grade A, B or C, or any other grade designation such as "fancy" "choice" or "standard."

5. Q. How long will the first ration period last?

A. That will depend very largely on the date when rationing begins. If it were possible to start on Feb. 1, the first ration period would probably would take in the entire month of February. If, as now seems probable, rationing will begin on a later date, the first period may be an "odd" one covering either the balance of February or possibly the balance of February and the full month of March.

Thereafter, however, rationing periods likely will correspond to the calendar months.

6. Q. What is going to be done about people who have an excess

supply of these commodities on hand?

A. Everyone applying for war ration book will be required to fill out and sign a "consumer declaration" form stating exactly the stocks of processed foods on hand. Book 2 will have stamps removed for excess stocks and thus, in effect, will compel the applicant to use up these stocks before buying any more. Heavy federal penalties can be applied to those making a false declaration.

7. Q. Does this "declaration" mean that I will have to declare the fruits and vegetables I canned at home last fall?

A. No. Nothing you have packed at home need be declared and no stamps will be deducted for these home supplies. It is expected, of course, that you will use your home canned goods instead of buying commercial products and thus help your government spread food supplies as widely as possible.

8. Q. There seems to be some question about dried and dehydrated vegetables and things like dehydrated dog food. Are these covered by rationing?

A. No. Only dried and dehydrated fruits—apples, peaches, and the like. Dried vegetables like navy beans, split peas, and lentils are not included.

9. Q. What about chicken soup, canned beef broth, turtle soup, and other soups made of meat or poultry stock containing few, if any, vegetables?

A. All canned soups are rationed, no matter what their content. But not dehydrated soups.

10. Q. But why ration all canned soups—why not only those made all or largely from vegetables?

A. Because all canned soups are interchangeable. If we can't get one kind, we are very likely to take another. If we only rationed vegetable soups, a great demand would develop for meat and chicken soups, with the result that these would disappear from the shelves in a very short time.

11. Q. Why is not canned salmon and canned meat included in the present rationing program?

A. Because ordinarily canned meats and fish are not used interchangeably with canned vegetables. The present program was instituted primarily to cover processed fruits and vegetables.

12. Q. Will the housewife have to make an inventory of her canned goods by products—so many

Higher Milk Prices Due with Subsidy End

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—Government subsidies paid milk distributors in the New York, Chicago and Duluth-Superior milk sheds ended last midnight, and the Office of Price Administration is expected to announce soon increases in ceiling prices.

The subsidies, which totaled nearly \$1,500,000 a month, were ended by the Agriculture Department under its plan to abandon payments except to meet temporary conditions. Originally they were established to enable milk distributors to pay farmers higher prices without increasing retail prices.

The only direct subsidy now in operation is a 3¢ cents a pound payment on cheese. The New York milk subsidy had been in effect since Oct. 1 at a monthly cost of \$600,000. The Chicago subsidy was in effect for December only, and the Duluth-Superior subsidy for November and December.

Hunt Plane Crew

SEATTLE, Jan. 1 (UP).—The 13th Naval District announced today that Coast Guard crews are searching for seven crew members of a PB4 flying boat forced down off the Oregon coast near Coos Bay last night.

cans of peas, so many of beans, so many of cherries, and so on.

A. No, she need report only the total number of cans that her household has on hand when rationing begins.

13. Q. Can the housewife use the ration books of all the members of her family when she goes shopping. How about the maid who is furnished meals?

A. Yes, she may take along each ration book issued to members of her household, just as she does now in buying sugar or coffee with War Ration Book One.

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Republican Rule Begins in New York State

By Mac Gordon

The people of New York State woke up yesterday morning, or afternoon, to find themselves under Republican rule for the first time in 20 years. The Governorship and both branches of the Legislature are now in the hands of the GOP.

There is, however, a highly significant difference in the political behavior of the Republicans who lead the Legislature and their political brethren from the same party who represent the same areas in Congress.

Take, for instance, the matter of labor relations. While the Republican Congressmen from the upstate areas have virtually a perfect score in support of every bit of anti-labor legislation proposed in Congress, the Republican leaders in the Legislature are extremely careful to avoid the appearance of being in any way anti-labor. In fact, they have tried, through the Ives Committee on Labor and Industry, to assume the mantle of the champions of organized labor.

APPEARANCE SAKE

In recent years they have also tried to appear as the party of liberalism and progress. Their main tactic here was to try to maneuver the Democratic Party, through Christian Frontiers of the type of Assemblyman Devaney, into the position of sponsor of oppressive, anti-democratic laws. Republican Congressmen from upstate have no such pretensions toward liberalism or progress.

The change in the attitude of state Republican leaders toward labor and progress began to develop around the time that labor began to assert its independence politically, following the birth of the American Labor Party in 1936. It came about as a result of the realization on the part of these GOP leaders that they could not hope to win the state unless they at least neutralized the strong independent vote. Hitherto labor, as represented by the AFL leadership, had gone along automatically with the Democratic Party, irrespective of principle. With the emergence

of a labor movement that asserted its independence, however, political attitudes became important, and the Republicans tried to adapt their tactics accordingly.

There is a common misconception in New York City that the Republican control of the state stems solely from among the farmers. While it is true that the farmers are overwhelmingly Republican, it must be noted that only a total of about 750,000 people in the state live on farms and they cast no more than about 300,000 votes out of 4,000,000. The fact is that in this last election, virtually every good-sized city in the state, with the exception of Albany, went Republican. The three largest cities—Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse—went overwhelmingly so.

WEIGHTED VOTES

The farmers, however, exercise influence far beyond their numbers because of the disproportionate system of representation. Thus, a county like Schuyler, with 13,000 people has one Assemblyman, as has the 2nd A.D. in Brooklyn, with a population of 300,000.

The vote distribution of the Republican places a two-fold task upon labor in winning the people for progressive legislative activity:

1) It's got to rally the working class in the cities to political activity. This is primarily a responsibility of the state organizations of labor, of the American Labor Party, and of the advanced forces in the upstate cities. The state organizations have never given sufficient attention to this, and the ALP and the advanced forces are weak. Labor in New York City must try to direct the state AFL and CIO, as well as the state ALP Committee, to pay more attention to this aspect of work. Lack of unity in labor's ranks and in the ALP has been an outstanding obstacle.

UNITY WITH FARMERS

2) Labor has got to begin seriously to establish closer relations with the organizations of the farmers. Experience in other states shows that it can be done, with powerful political effect. Labor in New York, including the progres-

sive unions, has been backward and slow in this regard.

Following his election as governor, Dewey pledged full support to "the Commander-in-Chief" in winning the war. Considering the recent policies of the Republicans in the Legislature, the powerful labor movement in the state, and Dewey's own ambitions, it is entirely possible that he can be made to keep that pledge. Extreme vigilance on the part of labor is, however, needed. Each act of the new Administration must be examined and judged solely on the basis of its effects on the war effort.

A new approach, however, is needed with regard to the Republican congressional delegation, which has been bitterly reactionary and obstructionist. There are some 17 Republican Congressmen from New York whose past records or activities stamp them as followers of the Hoover Republican line.

LABOR MUST SPEAK

The state organizations of labor must make it plain to the state Republican leadership that the actions of these Congressmen are the concern of all the people of the state, and not simply of their constituents; that labor's attitude toward the Republican Party in the state will be judged by the performance of the entire Republican delegation in Congress.

At the same time, state labor should take on the job of seeing what forces are available in the various districts for pressure on these Congressmen, and organize them accordingly.

The Democrats in the Legislature have, in recent years, been exceedingly weak politically. Steingut, Democratic leader in the Assembly, stands in constant fear of the pro-Christian Frontiers in his caucus, of which there are a number, and is constantly appeasing them. Dunningan, Democratic Senate leader, is the precise opposite of a shining liberal.

Leadership was furnished them by Governor Lehman. With Lehman gone, Poletti has unfortunately stepped into the breach and taken over. There is little doubt that Poletti and some of the Democratic

leaders will depend a great deal on the labor movement in formulating and carrying through policy in connection with legislation.

Thus, both the ALP and the labor movement can exercise more influence than ever before in shaping the course of the Legislature in the direction of victory policies. By organizing the people in the communities down below around a legislative program that answers the war needs of the community, they can make a great contribution toward rallying the resources of the state for maximum war effort.

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Chinese Center '43 Hopes on Offensive

CHUNGKING, Jan. 1.—China is facing the New Year with the brightest future militarily, politically and economically, but nevertheless with the hope that an Allied counter-offensive can be launched in the Far East soon," declared Dr. K. C. Wu, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in his capacity as Government spokesman at the press conference in Chungking this afternoon.

"Five years of resistance has proved that China could alone withstand Japan's onslaughts so far as the war in China was concerned," said Dr. Wu. "It was also proved that shortage of the necessary material for a large-scale counter-offensive was hampering Chinese prosecution of the war. If we are fortified with equipment we will immediately counter-attack and recover our lost territory and we sincerely hope that the material promised to us will be forthcoming," he added.

Saying that the war in Europe has come to a turning point with the improvement of the Allied position in North Africa and with the gallant stand put up by the Russians at Stalingrad, Dr. Wu said, "While the Americans and Australians have shown up very well in the South Pacific area they have not started a counter-offensive and we do hope that we can start a counter-offensive this year."

"Politically," said Dr. Wu, "China has never been so unified as in the last five years of war. The Chinese people were never so conscious of their good morale and strength as they are today."

Dr. Wu said that China's economic position no doubt was in its most critical stage now after five

years of relentless war but "she is bending all efforts to meet the problems and a definite control program has been drawn up by the National General Mobilization Council out of which it is hoped better control and better effects will come."

Dr. Wu is of the conviction that a new era will dawn on the United Nations next year but he warned against complacency and over optimism quoting the Generalissimo's words that the last lap of any journey is usually the hardest.

JAPANESE ADMISSIONS

CHUNGKING, Jan. 1.—A tacit admission that the Japanese forces have not been given respite on the China war front was made in the summary report on the activities during the past year by the headquarters of the Japanese invasion forces in Burma. The report was announced by the puppet Nanking station intercepted in Chungking yesterday.

According to the Nanking report it was revealed that during the past year 25,000 engagements with Chinese forces took place, averaging 2,000 engagements a month or about 70 each day.

The Nanking broadcast added that the engagements involved 3,000,000 Chinese troops and 600,000 guerrilla fighters suggesting that a large number of Japanese forces were tied down in the Chinese theater.



Okay, boys, you asked for it!

A Toast to a Great Ally

Red Army Struggle in '42 Prepares Victory for '43

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet-German front during the summer months.

What happened during the summer was painful for the Soviet people but they did not whimper. During the difficult summer days when the Germans were advancing in the south and when the communiques daily contained the names of places so dear to the Soviet people—the Don, the Kuban, the Caucasus, Stalingrad—their faith in victory remained firm. They met the increasing difficulties stoically, just as the men at the front looked death in the face.

DON AND KUBAN

Two of the main grain growing regions, the Don and Kuban, were lost just at the beginning of the harvest. Direct communication for oil and other supplies for Central Russia was cut and only the boats of the Volga Flotilla were seen on this ancient river. The people felt these losses keenly, but they did not give up. On the contrary, they became even more determined to win.

The miners of Siberia intensified their efforts to make up for the tragic loss of the Donbas; the workers of the Urals and other eastern districts doubled and tripled their production of armaments, and the railroad workers kept the trains rolling to the plants with fuel, and to the front with food and the weapons of war. Office workers, teachers, housewives and others who had never held an axe or saw before went to the forest to cut wood. And the people had the strength to do all this because of their unshakable faith in victory.

The faith of the people in victory at a time when the military situation was so adverse had only one basis—complete confidence in their government and in its strength. No matter what he was doing or where he was working every person knew that tanks, planes, guns and other armaments were being produced on an ever-increasing scale. He felt that they were not being used to the full, but he also knew that if Stalin was not throwing into battle all the forces at his disposal he had good reason for it and that the moment had not yet come.

The important thing was to fight on, to go ahead despite all difficulties. For the people abroad it is difficult to fully realize what sacrifices the Russians are making. But we here know. We too, have felt the deep pain that comes from learning of the death of friends, of young men and women the flower of their country, who answered the first call to the colors and gave their lives in the struggle for freedom. We have met men and women who have lost everything they owned in this war, but their fighting spirit is still there. We have seen old Cossacks who had not held a sword since the days of the Civil War, but who rose to the defense of their country and joined volunteer Cossack cavalry units. Young boys and girls, still in high school, unhesitatingly remained in enemy occupied territory to wreak vengeance on the invaders.

WERE PEACEFUL

These were peaceful civilians in the past. But this action showed that like the people of Leningrad, Sevastopol, Stalingrad and other cities, they are part of that great army of people who are fighting this war. It is such actions by the collective farm women, it is the all-out efforts of the men and women working in the plants, factories and on the farms in the rear, it is the tireless efforts of the Soviet writers, scientists and actors of

every section of the population, even to the children, that made Wendell Willkie say when he was in Moscow "It is here that one understands the meaning of the phrase 'this is a people's war.'"

In the darkest days of the defense of Stalingrad, the Soviet people knew that every defender of that city was determined that the Germans should never take it. And they knew that in the fight at Stalingrad the Red Army was laying the basis for successful Allied action in the west and for the eventual defeat of Hitlerism. And during these stern days the people gained renewed confidence in the observation of the 25th anniversary of Soviet power and in the words of Stalin's Order of the Day that the Germans would learn the strength of the Red Army's crushing blows.

When the Allies launched the offensive in North Africa the Soviet people greeted it as the first step of Anglo-American action which would quickly create a bridge across the Mediterranean that would lead to the decisive struggle against the

Hitler Axis in Europe. And now with the present Red Army offensive developing on an even broader scale, the people in the rear have but one thought, that of keeping pace with the Red Army at Stalingrad, on the Don and on the Central front, and that this winter must be utilized everywhere in Europe not only to prevent Hitler from reorganizing and building up his forces, but to deliver smashing blows against him on the continent.

Prospects look brighter than they have for a long time, but nobody is letting himself be carried away by the successes. Everyone realizes that the main fight still lies ahead. But as the Soviet people stand on the threshold of the new year their faces are turned toward the west, where the Red Army is driving the Germans further and further toward the borders of their country. The people are scared and bruised by the battles of the past year, but their spirits are high and as they look back over the year 1942 they have a right to be proud for they can say in all truth: We have done our share for the common cause.

Red Army Takes Strategic Velikie Luki

(Continued from Page 1)

strongholds that the Red Army winter offensive of last year was snuffed.

In announcing the Central Front offensive, which swayed the 140-mile Rzhev-Velike Luki line far to the south, the High Command said 10,000 German troops were killed at the outset, and subsequent communiques ran the figure up to 22,300 before the reports began dealing in smaller day-to-day numbers. The capture of Elista, 850 miles southeast of Velikie Luki, was itself a signal Red Army victory. The capital of the Kalmyk Republic had been surrounded and its fall believed imminent for two days.

NEAR CAUCASUS

Soviet advance elements already had struck on beyond Elista and appeared to be headed for the north Caucasus to tangle with the left flank of the German armies being edged back through the foothills of the towering mountains.

The special communiques also announced the capture of Chikola, an administrative center in the north Caucasus, indicating that the offensive there was rolling again after a temporary check southeast of Nalchik.

In the vast area defined by the High Command as southwest of Stalingrad the Red Army captured the district center of Tormosin.

Soviet spokesmen, convinced that the turning point of the war had been reached, gave the following sketch of the main battlefronts in the first mid-day communique of the New Year:

Southwest of Stalingrad: Soviet troops, continuing the pursuit of the routed Germans, captured several villages in a drive which practically mopped up the Kalmyk Republic and threatened to roll down into the Caucasus.

Stalingrad City: The Red Army captured two blocks of buildings in the factory area, blasted the Germans from several dozen blockhouses, and wiped out more than 200 of the invaders.

Middle Don: The Red Army, forging ahead, captured three towns,

much booty, killed 300 Germans in a single sector, captured 450 in another and beat off counter-attacks.

Central Front: Soviet capture several fortified centers of resistance in the area of Velikie Luki, 75 miles northwest of Moscow, killing more than 400 Germans. Front reports said the Red Army was closing in on the key railroad center anchoring the German line.

A special communique heralding the Stalingrad victory was broadcast repeatedly all night as the New Year was rung in. Throngs stood in the public squares of Moscow around loud speakers exchanging congratulations, while thousands quietly celebrated the occasion in homes and clubs.

KALININ SPEAKS

President Mikhail Kalinin, broadcasting greetings to the people, told them the outlook was considerably brighter than at any time in the year, and the initiative now is entirely in Soviet hands.

For the first time the Soviet press published maps defining the triangular area, before Stalingrad in which 22 German divisions are trapped.

The territory comprises roughly 1,000 square miles, its boundary a 25-mile line parallel with the Volga about 15 miles northwest and 10 miles southwest of Stalingrad. The westernmost German-held point is about midway between Kalach and Stalingrad, where the distance between the Volga and Don is roughly 50 miles.

A letter from a German lieutenant general in the ring, intercepted when Soviet anti-aircraft guns shot down a German transport plane, bade his wife farewell, told her to take good care of the children, and said it probably would be his last communication.

British Flier Killed

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 1 (UP).—Flying officer Philip Jones, 23, of the Royal Air Force, was instantly killed when his plane crashed 14 miles from Craig Field while on a routine training flight, authorities at the field announced today.

Unionists Call For Break With Finland

Rudy Hanson, secretary of the National Committee of Finnish-American Trade Unionists, in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, hailed the recent action of the State Department in halting the dissemination of pro-Nazi propaganda of the Finnish Information Center in New York.

Hanson pointed out that his committee has viewed the releases of the Finnish Information Center and the use of this material by various Finnish language newspapers and organizations as harmful to the war effort of the United States.

The committee in its letter urged that the State Department break relations with Finland without delay and "place our country on the same footing with Great Britain and the Soviet Union as uncompromising foes of Hitler and all of his satellite countries."

Hanson further announced that the committee has issued a call for a National Conference of Finnish-American Trade Unionists to be held on Jan. 24 at Pla Mor Hall, Duluth, Minnesota. The call has been sent to Finnish-American trade unionists, to Finnish-American civic leaders and to fraternal and cooperative organizations inviting them to send their representatives to this conference.

He said the conference will meet at every opportunity in view of the most recent developments in the Finnish-American relations. It will help to mobilize the whole Finnish-American community for a greater contribution in the nation's all-out war effort.

United Nations Vital in War, Peace—FDR

(Continued from Page 1)

temporaneous comment which he said might be quoted directly:

"Of course, as I think has been intimated before, there are a great many objectives when peace comes, so that we won't go back to the old mania of the pre-war period—a great many things the United Nations ought to and I think will remain united for."

"However, there is one thing which at the present time stands out as the most important war objective, and that is to maintain peace so that all of us in going through this war, including the men on the fighting front, and on the seas will not have to go through a world cataclysm again—that they will have some reasonable assurance that their children won't have to go through it again."

"Almost all the other things we hope to get out of the war are more or less dependent on the maintenance of peace—all kinds of planning for the future, economic and social, and so forth and so on. It isn't much use if there is going to be another world war in 10 or 15 or 20 years. All the planning for the future is dependent obviously on peace."

'Inside Spain' Dinner to Laud Barsky's Work

At an "Inside Spain" dinner-forum to be held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St., Sunday evening, Jan. 3, tribute will be paid to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, who was head of the eight American hospitals in Republican Spain and who served on that first great battlefront for democracy for 15 months with the rank of major.

The speakers will be John T. Beards, former Congressman from Minnesota; Pierre Cot, prominent French leader who was Minister of Aviation before France was betrayed; Luis Quintanilla, noted Spanish artist whose murals and frescoes were destroyed by fascist forces in Spain; and Frederick N. Myers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union. Miguel Negrin, son of the Spanish Republican Premier, will bring greetings to the meeting.

Co-sponsors of the affair are the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Spanish Unification Committee, a federation of 22 Spanish-speaking organizations in the city. The dinner is \$1.50 per person and will begin at 8 P. M. Admission to the after-dinner speeches and a program of stellar Spanish entertainment at 8 P. M. is 50 cents.

Other guests of honor will be Miss Helen R. Bryan, Executive Secretary of the organization, under whose direction the committee has achieved international recognition as an efficient relief agency serving the needs of Spanish Republicans and International Brigaders.

Daniel O'Brien, member of the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade, who will represent the heroic American boys who went to Spain to fight fascism and Margo, noted actress.

Browder War Book Spurs in Wisconsin

Earl Browder's book *Victory—After* is now well on the way to the first quarter million sale. Workers everywhere are eager to read the book. It is being discussed not only in the labor movement but in the most diverse circles in every part of the country. It is being recognized for what it is, a powerful weapon in our nation's war for survival. More and more the people are turning to *Victory—After* for an answer to the burning questions of the day, whether these questions have to do with rationing, war production, labor-management relations, the problems of the Negro people, or the most complicated questions of international affairs, North Africa, Yugoslavia, Spain, the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance, etc.

But there is still another important result of the book that all those interested in increasing the circulation of *The Worker* must bear in mind. Browder's book is the best possible promoter for *The Worker* and the *Daily Worker*. The number of copies of the book sold is already more than twice the circulation of *The Worker* and many more times the circulation of the *Daily Worker*. Many of the readers of the book are prospective readers for our press. Every new book sold increases our possibilities for reaching new people for *The Worker*.

A recent experience in the New England District of the Communist Party fully bears out this position.

U. S. Planes Hammer Japanese in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—American fliers closed out 1942 by hammering the Japanese on both ends of the Pacific battle line, the Navy reported today.

Aerial assaults were carried out Dec. 31 against Japanese-held Kiska Harbor in the Aleutians, where a total of five hits were scored on two enemy cargo ships or transports, and against the new Japanese airbase at Munda in the Solomons.

On the same day, American troops on Guadalcanal killed 20 Japanese in routine patrol activity.

Navy's Hand Seen in Wage Chiseling

(Continued from Page 1)

duction, just this issue resulted recently in a sporadic strike of workers.

Prompt action by the United Steel Workers of America got the men back to work, and the case is now before the National War Labor Board, where it is hoped a ruling repudiating chiseling will end this shortsighted Navy attitude.

It was in connection with this case that Navy Department officials showed their hand and revealed that they are backing up Republic Steel and other companies that are taking the same attitude.

At a closed hearing before WLB Examiner James Ewing, Commander G. M. Keller, representing the Navy, said that the Navy Department will not countenance double time for the seventh day.

This correspondent has been a transcript of the testimony at the closed hearing.

A plant superintendent of Republic Steel admitted that the rearrangement of working schedules had caused a drop in production of 20 to 25 per cent.

CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman said he was certain that the Army and Navy would be willing to make any necessary adjustments in their contracts with Republic to take care of the situation in view of the clear effect on production.

Commander Keller then took the floor, stating that he had hesitated at first to make a "definite statement."

"But," he added, "Mr. Pressman did make a statement that the Army and the Navy would rather pay this extra day's pay than to allow any change in the schedule to be introduced that might interfere with war production."

"On that point I think I have to elaborate because that is not the position of the Navy Department and I don't think of the other procurement agencies, although I cannot speak authoritatively for them."

Keller declared that the Navy was "not going to reimburse any employer for increase in his labor costs that did not previously exist in a continuous operating schedule."

He admitted that he could see in this policy "the possibility of still another confusion being introduced into this situation. That it is within it the possibility of a manpower issue."

Coffee Stamp No. 28 Good on Monday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Coffee drinkers were warned today by the Office of Price Administration that Stamp 27 from War Ration Book One—the first to be used since coffee rationing began on November 29—will not be valid after midnight on Sunday, January 3.

The next stamp—No. 28—will be good for one pound of coffee for the five week period beginning Jan. 4, and ending Feb. 7, 1943.

Big Battles Still Ahead, Mayor Says

(Continued from Page 1)

carry on" for the coming year and urged them to "set the pace for the rest of the country."

He added: "We must adjust ourselves to new conditions: less food, less comforts, perhaps less conveniences and more hardship. We must pray and hope for a speedy end of the war that will eliminate not peoples, but individuals and their regime and philosophy."

The Mayor concluded with this greeting to the people of the city: "Sincerest greetings to you all. A difficult year lies ahead—not a very gay year, I'm afraid, but one that will lead to a happier world. We must work harder and more diligently than ever before. We must face the future courageously and with full realization that the hardships which we may be called upon to endure are infinitesimal compared with those our men at the fighting fronts so bravely undergo."

Mayor Urges Shift in Teaching Jobs

Mayor LaGuardia, in answer to demands for 1,000 additional teachers in the city's school system, yesterday recognized the need for improving the teaching staff, but failed to propose increasing the total number of teachers.

In a letter to Ellsworth S. Buck, president of the Board of Education, the Mayor proposed a plan for substituting younger, experienced regular teachers for older teachers now on Sabbatical leave.

He pointed to 740 teachers between the ages of 60 to 70 years, now on Sabbatical leave, whose places are being filled with inexperienced, low-paid substitutes. He declared that many of these older teachers and others not on leave were incapable of continuing in the system because of physical difficulties, and should be retired. Their places, he said, should be filled by younger, experienced teachers.

This plan, he said, would add 1,000 experienced regular teachers to the teachers' staff, by appointment of substitute teachers to regular positions.

However, the teachers now on Sabbatical leave already have their positions filled by either regular teachers or substitute teachers, so that there will be no increase in the total number of teachers.

The Teachers Union, in its proposal for 1,000 additional teachers, said that it was essential to cope with overcrowded classrooms and inadequate supervision.

One of the problems involved in the retirement of older teachers revolves around the fact that unless a teacher is 65 years of age, or has served a continuous 35 years in the system, her pension rights are practically lost.

The needs of the school system require an additional 1,000 teachers to all teachers already part of the teaching staff to provide adequate classes to the students and avoid disciplinary problems, the Teachers Union pointed out.

Dewey Pledge To FDR Vague On Key Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulty in hearing echoes of Herbert Hoover philosophy in the new Governor's jibe at New Deal legislation to alleviate suffering caused by the failure of the Hoover-Tory groups to have any program for unemployment.

Dewey continued his veiled attack on progressive social and labor gains of the past 10 years by saying that workers "are entitled to a productive place in a free economic society dependent on the favor of no man or political party for their livelihood or their security."

Political observers saw this as an echo of anti-New Deal propaganda prevalent in the reactionary circles of certain industrialist groups. The new Republican Governor said that there must be no "job discrimination on account of race, color or creed. But he also hinted that he supports the "states rights" platform behind which the poll-taxers of the Southern states deprive the Negro and white people of their suffrage. Dewey said that our government was based on "federalism" and that there should be "cooperation but not encroachment" between the national government and the states.

An echo of National Association of Manufacturers opposition to government regulation of monopoly was seen in the new Governor's remark that: "It is not for any man to say that any single freedom is our principal objective or that some freedoms may be permanently sacrificed to preserve others."

Win-the-war and non-partisan observers said that the people would be dissatisfied with the failure of Governor Dewey to back up his pledge of support to the Commander-in-Chief with specific support for the Commander-in-Chief's foreign policies against the Axis during the war and for post-war unity with the United Nations after the war.

They also said that Dewey's veiled hostility to the New Deal program of social gains makes it more urgent than ever that all progressive forces in the state, such as the American Labor Party and the trade unions, unite behind such a social win-the-war platform as recently outlined by Charles Poletti, lieutenant governor under Governor Lehman in the previous administration.

Vigilance in defense of New York's liberal labor legislation will be needed, these observers said.

WPB Releases 2,000,000 lbs. Of Butter

The War Production Board yesterday released for civilian consumption some two million pounds of storage butter frozen in 35 principal markets throughout the country Nov. 21.

The release of the supply will not ease the butter shortage since it represents only a small portion of the normal weekly butter consumption in the United States. "Only rationing will equitably distribute this product,"

Flaxer Urges SCMWA Locals To Seek 'Little Steel' Raises

Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, today called upon all local government employees who have not yet received a 15 per cent wage adjustment under the terms of the national economic stabilization formula immediately to approach their administrators to ask for it.

The CIO union president in a letter to local presidents, cites a Dec. 29 ruling of the board which delegates authority on wages to the local governments but emphasizes the responsibilities of administrators to see that employees' needs are met "in the framework of the stabilization policy."

Union Lookout

CIO OFFICE UNION PLACES 600 NEGRO CLERICAL WORKERS IN JOB DRIVE

Nearly 600 Negro workers have been placed in temporary and permanent office jobs in the past year through the efforts of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, in companies which never before employed Negroes in clerical work.

The union in end of the year report announced the successful campaign in placing Negro workers on job previously barred to them, and emphasized the success of the Negro workers at these jobs.

New York Locals 16 and 18 of the CIO union reported that Negro office workers are now employed in Milgrim's dress shop, Lane Bryant department store, Viking Press, and many direct mail advertising firms.

The largest single group of Negro workers, 250, were placed in jobs in Polk and Co., a directory and mail advertising firm, through the efforts of Local 26 in Detroit.

UNION PREPARES FOR SPERRY TALKS

Having won a resounding victory at the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Local 459, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, is now preparing for contract negotiations. Tomorrow, delegates from all departments in the company's 10 plants will meet to unify their proposals and after they have acted the Stewards Council of the union will elect a negotiating committee to meet with the management.

All this week, departmental meetings were being held under union auspices to prepare for tomorrow's conference.

Among the general questions on which the union will act with management will be several questions connected with Executive Order 9804 on overtime and holiday pay, and an announced company plan to junk the existing three-shift system in favor of two shifts, with a night shift from 10:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.

USE IDLE PLANTS, AFL UNION URGES

Utilization of all idle plants and shops in New York City was urged on the government by the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, AFL.

The union, in convention session at Cincinnati, acted on a resolution introduced by two New York locals which pointed out that half of the 250 unionized sheet metal plants in the city are closed down and the rest are working only part time.

CARPENTERS LOCAL GIVES AMBULANCE

A fully-equipped Cadillac ambulance for emergency use in transferring wounded servicemen between local service hospitals was presented to the Brooklyn Red Cross by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1294, AFL.

Business agent Sam Shoenen originated the drive. He and President Dave Malrowitz presented the ambulance to Mrs. Charles Sabatino, corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn Red Cross, and executive director J. H. Bigley.

LOCAL 1237 ELECTS WOMAN OFFICIAL

For the first time in the history of the union, Local 1237, United

Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has elected a woman to office.

The successful candidate is Marie Lazarus, a worker at Underwood, who was named recording secretary. Other officers are: Joseph J. Nieroda, president; George Hall, first vice-president; Pasquale DeCano, second vice-president; Robert Morris, third vice-president; Robert Beisleg, corresponding secretary, and William P. Bolton, secretary-treasurer. An executive board of 12 was also named.

Officers and board members will be installed at a general membership meeting Jan. 12 at 6 P. M.

BAGGAGE PORTERS WIN AT NEW YORKER

Baggage porters at the Hotel New Yorker will finally receive the benefits of a union contract, due to the efforts of the Hotel Front Service Employees Union, Local 144, AFL.

The porters, formerly hired by a concessionaire, will receive wage increases and come under the provisions of the Hotel Trades Council agreement.

UNION AWAITS WALDORF DECISION

The Hotel Trades Council, AFL, is awaiting decision from the State Labor Relations Board on its request that the election at the Waldorf-Astoria be set aside.

The Council charges that the hotel management was guilty of unfair labor practices which prevented the employees from exercising their rights to choose a collective bargaining agency without interference.

Hearings held by the Board on the union's charges revealed that the supervisory and executive staff voted, although they were ineligible, that the management encouraged executive employees to seek to influence the workers against the union; and the management engineered anti-union meetings.

LOCAL 1227 DANCE

A dance marking the installation of new officers will be held by Local Machine Workers, at the Hotel Diplomat Saturday night, Jan. 30.

LATHERS BUY BONDS

Members of the Lathers Union, Local 46, AFL, have bought \$15,000 worth of war bonds and stamps to date.

The union has 47 members in the armed services, all of them kept in good standing to insure that their union benefits are maintained. The union has sent each \$25 in cash and a gift package.

SHOE CAMPAIGN

The United Shoe Workers, CIO, has initiated an organizing drive among outsole workers.

Headquarters have been opened at 592 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Literature explaining the need for organization to improve the low wage standards is being distributed.

Amalgamated Reports Gains in All Fields

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday reported significant economic gains for its 300,000 members for 1942, in an annual report made by Sidney Hillman, president, and Jacob Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer.

In the clothing industry, the union reported average hourly earnings of 93 cents an hour for its 125,000 members as contrasted to 82 cents an hour in 1941. The cotton garment industry hourly rate averaged 87 cents an hour as compared to 84 cents in 1941.

A 17 per cent increase in the single pants trade and a 22 per cent increase for laundry workers in the metropolitan area was reported by the union. Similar increases were achieved in the glove, neckwear and sportswear industry, the Amalgamated reported.

In addition, vacations with pay were achieved in the cotton garment industry and a health and life insurance program initiated for all men's clothing workers.

The drop in manufacture of civilian clothing was countered by a union campaign for Army and Navy contracts.

The union announced that despite 10,000 members leaving for the armed forces and heavy war industries, organizational activity resulted in a net gain of five per cent in total membership and 70 new collective bargaining agreements.

The union reported \$406,973.74 contributions as of last Oct. 1 to the American Red Cross, USO, Army and Navy Relief, British, Russian, Chinese, Greek and Polish relief agencies. It made a direct contribution of \$77,814.85 to the government for ambulances, tanks and planes.

It estimated that its membership purchased \$15,000,000 in War Bonds. Finally, the report declared that union officials and members are serving on a number of civilian defense, rationing, draft and labor boards.

Commenting on the Dec. 29 WLB ruling, Mr. Flaxer wrote the locals of his union:

"In substance, this latest procedure means that wage adjustments for local government workers are now once again a subject for direct negotiation between employees and their administrators. Furthermore, the sole responsibility for keeping within the national economic stabilization policy and for providing proper grievance machinery and other apparatus for the settlement of all disputes arising out of the wage demands of the workers has thus finally and definitely been laid on the shoulders of local government administration."

"It is not necessary to tell you that the wages of local government workers have not in general increased by 15 per cent over those paid on Jan. 1, 1941, nor that their other conditions of work are for the most part less favorable than those in private industry. This latest order of the WLB should be utilized by all local unions which have not yet received their appropriate and justified wage increases to immediately approach their administrators for wage adjustments."

Bellevue Pay Delay Darkens Opening of '43

A delay in pay checks made New Year's Eve and New Year's Day gloomy for 500 porters, attendants, elevator operators and helpers at Bellevue Hospital. Checks, due to arrive Dec. 31, eagerly awaited to finance celebrations and holiday dinners, didn't come through.

Hospital officials blamed necessary by the Victory Tax, for delays encountered at the city's finance department which prevented payroll from reaching them on time. They paid off as fast as payrolls reached them, they said, and would give all checks out finally at 11 A. M. today.

As a result of the delay, hundreds of disappointed workers, most of them women, milled around the payroll office Thursday until 8:30 P. M., pressing for payment. Police were called in to maintain order. There is no union organization among Bellevue workers and there was no organized body through whom the workers could receive an official explanation or present their grievance.

Labor Defense Flays Attack On Nowak

Protest to President Roosevelt over the action of Attorney General Francis Biddle in securing the indictment on flimsy charges of win-the-war Michigan State Senator Stanley Nowak, was called for in a statement issued today by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, acting in his capacity as president of the International Labor Defense.

Congressman Marcantonio pledged the full support of the International Labor Defense to the Nowak Defense Committee, formed of the most prominent labor and community leaders in Detroit.

"The indictment of State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan is a direct blow at the war effort and national unity. No other conceivable purpose can be imagined for this action."

"Attorney General Francis Biddle is reported to have taken full credit and responsibility for this indictment."

"Senator Nowak is an elected representative of the people of his district to the Michigan State Legislature. He won that seat on an all-out win-the-war platform. He based his campaign on fullest support of the Administration's war policies."

"The charge is so flimsy on its face that only Gorbels' reasoning could even seek to justify it."

"The responsibility for this fifth column act must be placed not on the administration as a whole, but on the department head responsible for it."

"We urge every individual, every organization, to protest now, to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, against the anti-war action of his subordinate, Attorney General Francis Biddle, in seeking and obtaining the Nowak indictment."

Vacuums Reduced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today ordered substantial reduction in wholesale and retail prices for used household vacuum cleaners, saving housewives an estimated \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

As a result of the order, OPA said, consumers will pay an average of \$4 to \$5 less for most models of vacuum cleaners.

Tomorrow's Feature Headlines

AMERICA'S GIRLS IN BLUE
THE WAVES, fighting women of the sea.

CHINA'S HIT AND RUN FACTORIES
Industrial cooperatives are busy turning out guns.

GAS AGAINST THE CIVILIANS?
An important question discussed by Britain's eminent scientist—J. B. S. HALDANE.

And many other stories and articles to lead the war to victory...

THE WORKER...SUNDAY!

Industrial cooperatives are busy turning out guns.

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THE WORKER...SUNDAY!

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And many other stories and articles to lead the war to victory...

First American Troops Land in Africa



American Ranger troops stream ashore from landing barges at Oran, Algeria, as the Allies opened the first stage of their offensive. This is the first photo received here of U. S. soldiers invading North Africa.

N. J. Aluminum Workers Know Planning Needed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

EDGEWATER, N. J., Jan. 1.—Workers of Alcoa's large plant here today pointed to their own experience to explain why enactment of the Tolan-Pepper Bill is urgent.

This was described in a joint statement of the members of the production committee of the Local 16, Aluminum Workers of America, Allen Schaffer, Stephen Channey and James Dunn.

The story of their plant experience was accompanied with a copy of the resolution their union adopted at the last general membership meeting, calling for the "over-all planning and directing agency" as provided in the Tolan-Pepper Bill.

The resolution called attention to the conflict in government agencies and destructive effect that has upon the war production drive.

Here is the story of their own plant as told by the production committee:

In every war industry we can find examples where shortages of

raw materials at a particular point of operation create bottlenecks and at times even shut down immediate production.

The following incidents which occurred at the Edgewater Plant of the Aluminum Company of America prove that the shortage of raw materials in our country is only artificial and while there may be a shortage in one plant, there is a surplus in another. If the stocks of different plants and concerns were pooled, we could have a continuous supply of raw materials which is the basis to maximum production.

The Navy Department needed some aluminum sheets for ship building. They had ordered several hundred thousand pounds of aluminum alloy from the Aluminum Company. They specified a certain type of alloy which we call 52S. This alloy contains about 2.5 per cent magnesium. The Edgewater Plant had no magnesium in stock. The order either had to be rejected or another alloy, which does not

contain magnesium, substituted for it. They had decided to substitute another alloy which we call 3S. This alloy does not contain magnesium but contains 1.35 per cent manganese.

Throughout the year of 1942, many steel plants had to be shut down because of the shortage of this metal. For every ton of steel, 12 pounds of manganese is needed. We had plenty of manganese in stock so the order was put into effect. When this metal was melted into ingot form and before they had a chance to hot roll it and finish it into sheet, the plant received the magnesium needed for the original alloy, so they stopped production on 3S and started melting 52S. This was about three months ago and we still have the 3S piled up and no use can be found for it. There is enough manganese in this metal to make 833 tons of steel.

If raw materials were pooled under centralized war economy, such situations could not exist.

Grant Raise To 30,000 in Laundry Jobs

An average 9 per cent wage increase for 30,000 laundry workers in the metropolitan area was announced yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.

The award was approved by the National War Labor Board and James F. Byrnes, national director of Economic Stabilization. Federal approval followed an arbitration award here last month to the Laundry Workers Joint Board, an affiliate of the CIO union, under a collective bargaining agreement between the union and several laundry associations.

WHAT WORKERS GOT

The award granted: Wage increases ranging from three and a half cents an hour for all women workers; seven cents an hour for all male workers earning \$30 or less; five cents per hour for all male workers earning between \$30 and \$35 a week; and three and a half cents an hour for men earning above \$35 a week.

The award also provides for a \$2 weekly wage increase to all commission drivers in plants where their earnings, since Nov. 10, 1941, have not increased by at least \$2. The award is retroactive as of Nov. 16.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, and Jack Kroll, Joint Board manager, praised the War Labor Board for acting on the case as rapidly as possible.

The WLB recognized, the union officials said, that the laundry workers operated in a low-paid industry, in which many Negro workers were employed.

Vacuums Reduced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today ordered substantial reduction in wholesale and retail prices for used household vacuum cleaners, saving housewives an estimated \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

As a result of the order, OPA said, consumers will pay an average of \$4 to \$5 less for most models of vacuum cleaners.

Stouffer Restaurants Cited for 'Hate' Ads

Investigation of Negro discrimination at the anti-union Stouffer's Restaurants was demanded yesterday by the AFL cooks' union in denouncing a Jim Crow employment advertisement which appeared in Hearst's Daily Mirror.

The Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union, Local 80, called on the State Committee on Discrimination in Employment, to investigate the firm, which operates three restaurants at 540 Fifth Ave., 100 E. 42nd St., and 3 E. 57th St., and the Hearst paper for taking the discrimination advertisement.

Stouffer's placed an advertisement in the Want Ad Section of the Daily Mirror Dec. 28, which offered jobs to service bar girls, food supply girls and cooks, but the jobs were available only to "white" workers.

"Stouffer's practice of discrimination against Negroes is well known to us and stems from its anti-union attitude of long standing," the union wrote the government body.

John Rye, secretary of the union, and Ardullo Sui, president, said: "As a labor organization in the food industry, we condemn not only the management for inserting such an ad, but also the management of the Hearst publication for accepting such an advertisement. We know that this vicious and outrageous discriminatory employment practice is not in the best interests of uniting all sections of the American people behind our national war effort."

"We urge that your committee investigate this matter and take appropriate action."

In a letter to the Daily Mirror, the union officials protested the acceptance of the advertisement, pointing to the national and state campaign to end discrimination in employment.

"We know that the continuation of such a practice of accepting advertisements where an employer designates the help that he desires is unpatriotic, undemocratic, and

certainly does not contribute to unity behind the war effort."

"We most strongly urge that the policy and practice of accepting such advertisements be discontinued."

The union called upon the firm to stop its discriminatory practices, both in advertising and employment. To discriminate against a minority group "becomes a case of outright sabotage and complete violation of President Roosevelt's declared policy of abolishing discrimination of every form," the management was told.

The management was warned that discriminatory policies "play right into the hands of our own American fascists who carry out Hitler's policies here at home in dividing the American people."

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Union Election Lessons

Teamsters', Musicians' Grievances Piled Up

[This is the concluding article of a series by Rose Wortis on recent local elections in Cafeteria Employees, Local 302; Musicians, 802, and Teamsters, Local 807, all of the AFL.]

By Rose Wortis
IV

Now as to the musicians union. Here too the progressives fought for many years against corrupt leaders who dominated that organization which was a discredit to the labor movement. As a result of the united struggle of the rank and file, the corrupt machine was defeated. This marked a new era for the musicians in New York which had its effect on the union nationally.

The union achieved outstanding results in improving the conditions of the workers, especially the thousands of unemployed. However, the leaders became dizzy with success and careless of the support they had received from the rank and file representing various tendencies in the union. It became less sensitive to the needs of the unemployed. They broke the united front with the left progressive forces and Communists and later alienated other forces so that with every election the opposition forces grew in numbers and strength. Here, too, some of the disruptive elements found their way into the leadership of the opposition (Christian Fronters), exploiting the division in the union to their own advantage. Had it not been for the support of the Communists and their followers as well as the left progressive forces who, though getting no representation at all on the slate, gave their whole-hearted support to the administration, it would have been defeated.

He was elected by 60 votes (the partial slate of the left polled some 300 votes) and at the same time at least temporarily saved the union from the racketeers. Although defeated for the post of Secretary, the reactionaries made some headway. They elected their president. The union is in great danger. Unless Hickey is made aware of this situation, the work of the past six years will be nullified and Hickey discredited and thrown out of the union. Honesty is a very basic virtue in a trade union leader and there is no question that Hickey is an honest man. But honesty is not enough. Real decisive leadership is what the labor movement needs, especially in a union of the teamster type. The progressive forces must have nothing undone to arouse the workers to the seriousness of the situation confronting them. They must find ways and means of wearing away the honest, misled teamsters who in their desperation supported the racketeers. They must help work out a practical program of dealing with the problems of the workers.

JUST RESOLUTIONS

How was it possible for the opposition in this union to gather such strength, to win the support of hundreds of honest workers? The answer is the same. They exploited the justified grievances of workers left unresolved by the Administration. A good example of this was the case of Negro musicians. Here we saw a group of close to 900 workers, at one time the most ardent supporters of the Administration. Now a large number were campaigning against the Administration. Why? Because the Administration contented itself with the passing general resolutions supporting the war, the anti-politax bill, anti-discrimination measures, etc., but did little to solve the daily grievances of the Negro musicians, the question of job discrimination of the Negroes. It adopted a contemptuous attitude toward the grievances of the unemployed who at one time were the main base of the Administration. They became complacent and high-toned, began to take the workers for granted.

The elections are over, but unless the Administration of Local 802 takes this lesson to heart, it is doomed to defeat. What is necessary is for the leaders, without any delay, to effect unity of all the constructive forces, especially with the left wing and the Negro group irrespective of their position in the recent elections, to give serious thought to forms of action in solving some of the aggravated problems of the workers.

These include retraining large number of the unemployed musicians for war industry through the efforts of the union, instead of continuing the useless struggle for jobs which will never be secured on a permanent basis because of the mechanization of the industry. The Administration should back up its very good resolutions with activities that will involve the masses of the workers and also assert itself more effectively in the life of the union nationally.

UNION IN DANGER

The experiences in Local 807 of the teamsters, although the union is of a very different type, fall in line with the general problems I have raised. Thomas Hickey, the leader of the union was elected in 1936 as a result of a mass revolt against racketeers who for years dominated the union. All shades of workers grouped around him. The progressive rank and file forces where an integral part of these groupings and among their best fighters. Hickey's election roused

great hopes among the workers, but shortly after the election Hickey began to shy away from the most advanced workers who helped elect him, thus weakening his own base. By separating himself from these workers and surrounding himself with careerist elements, he did not give the best leadership in fighting for the conditions of the workers. The very elements who terrorized him into breaking with the left and thus weakened his administration, in the current election exploited the very grievances of the workers against Hickey in an effort to bring racketeers back to power. It was the vote of the left wing given to Hickey, despite his weaknesses, that saved him from defeat.

These common problems encountered in the above unions are not peculiar New York problems. Similar developments are to be seen other unions. These experiences bring more sharply to our attention the correctness and the wisdom of Comrade Browder's report on the new tasks and problems confronting unions under conditions of war and the great responsibilities of Communists in thinking deeply about these problems so as to give a new type of leadership to the masses. In mastering the teachings of Comrade Browder and learning how to apply them in our respective unions, we will strengthen the trade unions and by labor's example give a lead to the rest of the people in meeting the urgent war needs of the nation.

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Center '43 on Offensive

CHUNGKING, Jan. 1.—China is facing the New Year with the brightest future militarily, politically and economically, but nevertheless with the hope that an Allied counter-offensive can be launched in the Far East soon," declared Dr. K. C. Wu, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in his capacity as Government spokesman at the press conference in Chungking this afternoon.

"Five years of resistance has proved that China could alone withstand Japan's onslaughts so far as the war in China was concerned," said Dr. Wu. "It was also proved that shortage of the necessary material for a large-scale counter-offensive was hampering Chinese prosecution of the war. If we are fortified with equipment we will immediately counter-attack and recover our lost territory and we sincerely hope that the material promised to us will be forthcoming," he added.

Saying that the war in Europe has come to a turning point with the improvement of the Allied position in North Africa and with the gallant stand put up by the Russians at Stalingrad, Dr. Wu said, "While the Americans and Australians have shown up very well in the South Pacific area they have not started a counter-offensive and we do hope that we can start a counter-offensive this year." "Politically," said Dr. Wu, "China has never been so unified as in the last five years of war. The Chinese people were never so conscious of their good morale and strength as they are today."

Dr. Wu said that China's economic position no doubt was in its most critical stage now after five

Big Battles Still Ahead, Mayor Says

(Continued from Page 1)

carry on" for the coming year and urged them to "set the pace for the rest of the country."

He added:

"We must adjust ourselves to new conditions: less food, less comfort, perhaps less conveniences and more hardship. We must pray and hope for a speedy end of the war that will eliminate not peoples, but individuals and their regime and philosophy."

The Mayor concluded with this greeting to the people of the city: "Sincerest greetings to you all. A difficult year lies ahead—not a very gay year. I'm afraid, but one that will lead to a happier world. We must work harder and more diligently than ever before. We must face the future courageously and with full realization that the hardships which we may be called upon to endure are infinitesimal compared with those our men at the fighting fronts so bravely undergo."

Mayor Urges Shift in Teaching Jobs

Mayor LaGuardia, in answer to demands for 1,000 additional teachers in the city's school system, yesterday recognized the need for improving the teaching staff, but failed to propose increasing the total number of teachers.

In a letter to Ellsworth S. Buck, president of the Board of Education, the Mayor proposed a plan for substituting younger, experienced regular teachers for older teachers now on Sabbatical leave.

He pointed to 740 teachers between the ages of 60 to 70 years, now on Sabbatical leave, whose places are being filled with inexperienced, low-paid substitutes. He declared that many of these older teachers and others not on leave were incapable of continuing in the system because of physical difficulties, and should be retired. Their places, he said, should be filled by younger, experienced teachers.

This plan, he said, would add 1,000 experienced regular teachers to the teachers' staff, by appointment of substitute teachers to regular positions.

POSITION FILLED

However, the teachers now on Sabbatical leave already have their positions filled by either regular teachers or substitute teachers, so that there will be no increase in the total number of teachers.

The Teachers Union, in its proposal for 1,000 additional teachers, said that it was essential to cope with overcrowded classrooms and inadequate supervision.

One of the problems involved in the retirement of older teachers revolves around the fact that unless a teacher is 65 years of age, or has served a continuous 35 years in the system, her pension rights are practically lost.

The needs of the school system require an additional 1,000 teachers to all teachers already part of the teaching staff to provide adequate classes to the students and avoid disciplinary problems, the Teachers Union pointed out.

Dewey Pledge To FDR Vague On Key Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulty in hearing echoes of Herbert Hoover philosophy in the new Governor's job at New Deal legislation to alleviate suffering caused by the failure of the Hoover-Tory groups to have any program for unemployment.

Dewey continued his veiled attack on progressive social and labor gains of the past 10 years by saying that workers "are entitled to a productive place in a free economic society dependent on the favor of no man or political party for their livelihood or their security."

Political observers saw this as an echo of anti-New Deal propaganda prevalent in the reactionary circles of certain industrial groups.

The new Republican Governor said that there must be no "job discrimination on account of race, color or creed. But he also hinted that he supports the "states rights" platform behind which the poll-taxers of the Southern states deprive the Negro and white people of their suffrage. Dewey said that our government was based on "federalism" and that there should be "cooperation but not encroachment" between the national government and the states.

An echo of National Association of Manufacturers opposition to government regulation of monopoly was seen in the new Governor's remark that: "It is not for any man to say that any single freedom is our principal objective or that some freedoms may be permanently sacrificed to preserve others."

Win-the-war and non-partisan observers said that the people would be dissatisfied with the failure of Governor Dewey to back up his pledge of support to the Commander-in-Chief with specific support for the Commander-in-Chief's foreign policies against the Axis during the war and for post-war unity with the United Nations after the war.

They also said that Dewey's veiled hostility to the New Deal program of social gains makes it more difficult to fully realize what sacrifices the Russians are making. But we here know, we too, have felt the deep pain that comes from learning of the death of friends, of young men and women the flower of their country, who answered the first call to the colors and gave their lives in the struggle for freedom. We have met men and women who have lost everything they owned in this war, but their fighting spirit is still there. We have seen old Cossacks who had not held a sword since the days of the Civil War, but who rose to the defense of their country and joined volunteer Cossack cavalry unit. Young boys and girls, still in high school, unhesitatingly remained in enemy occupied territory to wreak vengeance on the invaders.

WPB Releases 2,000,000 lbs. Of Butter

The War Production Board yesterday released for civilian consumption some two million pounds of storage butter frozen in 33 principal markets throughout the country Nov. 21.

The release of the supply will not ease the butter shortage since it represents only a small portion of the normal weekly butter consumption in the United States. Only rationing will equitably distribute this product.



Okay, boys, you asked for it!

A Toast to a Great Ally

Red Army Struggle in '42 Prepares Victory for '43

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet-German front during the summer months.

What happened during the summer was painful for the Soviet people but they did not whimper. During the difficult summer days when the Germans were advancing in the south and when the communiques daily contained the names of places so dear to the Soviet people—the Don, the Kuban, the Caucasus, Stalingrad—their faith in victory remained firm. They met the increasing difficulties stoically, just as the men at the front looked death in the face.

DON AND KUBAN

Two of the main grain growing regions, the Don and Kuban, were lost just at the beginning of the harvest. Direct communication for oil and other supplies for Central Russia was cut and only the boats of the Volga flotilla were seen on this ancient river. The people felt these losses keenly, but they did not give up. On the contrary, they became even more determined to win.

The miners of Siberia intensified their efforts to make up for the tragic loss of the Donbas, the workers of the Urals and other eastern districts doubled and tripled their production of armaments, and the railroad workers kept the trains rolling to the plants with fuel and to the front with food and the weapons of war. Office workers, teachers, housewives and others who had never held an axe or saw before went to the forest to cut wood. And the people had the strength to do all this because of their unshakable faith in victory.

The faith of the people in victory at a time when the military situation was so adverse had only one basis—complete confidence in their government and in its strength. No matter what he was doing or where he was working every person knew that tanks, planes, guns and other armaments were being produced on an ever-increasing scale. He felt that they were not being used to the full, but he also knew that if Stalin was not throwing into battle all the forces at his disposal he had good reason for it and that the moment had not yet come.

The important thing was to fight on, to go ahead despite all difficulties. For the people abroad it is difficult to fully realize what sacrifices the Russians are making. But we here know, we too, have felt the deep pain that comes from learning of the death of friends, of young men and women the flower of their country, who answered the first call to the colors and gave their lives in the struggle for freedom. We have met men and women who have lost everything they owned in this war, but their fighting spirit is still there. We have seen old Cossacks who had not held a sword since the days of the Civil War, but who rose to the defense of their country and joined volunteer Cossack cavalry unit. Young boys and girls, still in high school, unhesitatingly remained in enemy occupied territory to wreak vengeance on the invaders.

WERE PEACEFUL

These were peaceful civilians in the past. But this action showed that like the people of Leningrad, Sevastopol, Stalingrad and other cities, they are part of that great army of people who are fighting this war. It is such actions by the collective farm women, it is the all-out efforts of the men and women working in the plants, factories and on the farms in the rear, it is the tireless efforts of the Soviet writers, scientists and actors of

every section of the population, even to the children, that made Wendell Willkie say when he was in Moscow "It is here that one understands the meaning of the phrase 'this is a people's war.'"

In the darkest days of the defense of Stalingrad, the Soviet people knew that every defender of that city was determined that the Germans should never take it. And they knew that in the fight at Stalingrad the Red Army was laying the basis for successful Allied action in the west and for the eventual defeat of Hitlerism. And during these stern days the people gained renewed confidence in the observation of the 25th anniversary of Soviet power and in the words of Stalin's Order of the Day that the Germans would yet learn the strength of the Red Army's crushing blows.

AFRICA OFFENSIVE

When the Allies launched the offensive in North Africa the Soviet people greeted it as the first step of Anglo-American action which would quickly create a bridge across the Mediterranean that would lead to the decisive struggle against the

Hitler Axis in Europe. And now with the present Red Army offensive developing on an even broader scale, the people in the rear have but one thought, that of keeping pace with the Red Army at Stalingrad, on the Don and on the Central front, and that this winter must be utilized everywhere in Europe not only to prevent Hitler from reorganizing and building up his forces, but to deliver smashing blows against him on the continent.

Prospects look brighter than they have for a long time, but nobody is letting himself be carried away by the successes. Everyone realizes that the main fight still lies ahead. But as the Soviet people stand on the threshold of the new year their faces are turned toward the west, where the Red Army is driving the Germans further and further toward the borders of their country. The people are scared and bruised by the battles of the past year, but their spirits are high and they look back over the year 1942 they have a right to be proud for they can say in all truth: We have done our share for the common cause.

Red Army Takes Strategic Velikie Luki

(Continued from Page 1)

strongholds that the Red Army winter offensive of last year was snaggled.

In announcing the Central Front offensive, which swayed the 140-mile Rzhev-Velike Luki line far to the south, the High Command said 10,000 German troops were killed at the outset, and subsequent communiques ran the figure up to 23,300 before the reports began dealing in smaller day-to-day numbers.

The capture of Velikie Luki, 850 miles southeast of Moscow, was itself a signal Red Army victory. The capital of the Kalmyk Republic had been surrounded and its fall believed imminent for two days.

NEAR CAUCASUS

Soviet advance elements already had struck on beyond Elista and appeared to be headed for the north Caucasus to tangle with the left flank of the German armies being edged back through the foothills of the towering mountains.

The special communiques also announced the capture of Chikola, an administrative center in the north Caucasus, indicating that the offensive there was rolling again after a temporary check southeast of Naichik.

In the vast area defined by the 25-mile line parallel with the Volga about 15 miles northwest and 10 miles southwest of Stalingrad, the westernmost German-held point is about midway between Kalach and Stalingrad, where the distance between the Volga and Don is roughly 50 miles.

A letter from a German lieutenant general in the ring, intercepted when Soviet anti-aircraft guns shot down a German transport plane, bade his wife farewell, told her to take good care of the children, and said it probably would be his last communication.

much booty, killed 300 Germans in a single action, captured 450 in another and beat off counter-attacks.

Central Front: Soviets capture several fortified centers of resistance in the area of Velikie Luki, 278 miles northwest of Moscow, killing more than 400 Germans. Front reports said the Red Army was closing in on the key railroad center anchoring the German line. A special communique heralding the Stalingrad victory was broadcast repeatedly all night as the New Year was rung in. Throngs stood in the public squares of Moscow around loud speakers exchanging congratulations, while thousands quietly celebrated the occasion in homes and clubs.

KALININ SPEAKS

President Mikhail Kalinin, broadcasting greetings to the people, told them the outlook is considerably brighter than at any time in the year, and the initiative now is entirely in Soviet hands.

For the first time the Soviet press published maps defining the triangular area before Stalingrad in which 22 German divisions are trapped.

The territory comprises roughly 1,000 square miles, its boundary a 25-mile line parallel with the Volga about 15 miles northwest and 10 miles southwest of Stalingrad, the westernmost German-held point is about midway between Kalach and Stalingrad, where the distance between the Volga and Don is roughly 50 miles.

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Unionists Call For Break With Finland

Rudy Hanson, secretary of the National Committee of Finnish-American Trade Unionists, in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, hailed the recent action of the State Department in halting the dissemination of pro-Nazi propaganda of the Finnish Information Center in New York.

Hanson pointed out that his committee has viewed the releases of the Finnish Information Center and the use of this material by various Finnish language newspapers and organizations as harmful to the war effort of the United States.

The committee in its letter urged that the State Department break relations with Finland without delay and "place our country on the same footing with Great Britain and the Soviet Union as uncompromising foes of Hitler and all of his satellite countries."

Hanson further announced that the committee has issued a call for a National Conference of Finnish-American Trade Unionists to be held on Jan. 24 at Pia Mor Hall, Duluth, Minnesota. The call has been sent to Finnish-American trade unionists, to Finnish-American civic leaders and to fraternal and co-operative organizations inviting them to send their representatives to this conference.

He said the conference will meet at every opportune time in view of the most recent developments in the Finnish-American relations. It will help to mobilize the whole Finnish-American community for a greater contribution in the nation's all-out war effort.

United Nations Vital in War, Peace—FDR

(Continued from Page 1)

temporaneous comment which he said might be quoted directly:

"Of course, as I think has been intimated before, there are a great many objectives when peace comes, so that we won't go back to the old menace of the pre-war period—a great many things the United Nations ought to and I think will remain united for."

"However, there is one thing which at the present time stands out as the most important war objective, and that is to maintain peace so that all of us in going through this war, including the men on the fighting front, and on the seas will not have to go through a world cataclysm again—that they will have some reasonable assurance that their children won't have to go through it again."

"Almost all the other things we hope to get out of the war are more or less dependent on the maintenance of peace—all kinds of planning for the future, economic and social, and so forth and so on. It isn't much use if there is going to be another world war in 10 or 15 or 20 years. All the planning for the future is dependent obviously on peace."

'Inside Spain' Dinner to Laud Barsky's Work

At an "Inside Spain" dinner-forum to be held at the Holiday Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St., Sunday evening, Jan. 3, tribute will be paid to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, who was head of the eight American hospitals in Republican Spain and who served on that first great battlefield for democracy for 18 months with the rank of major.

The speakers will be John T. Bernard, former Congressman from Minnesota; Pierre Cot, prominent French leader who was Minister of Aviation before France was betrayed; Luis Quintanilla, noted Spanish artist whose murals and frescoes were destroyed by fascist forces in Spain; and Frederick N. Myers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union. Miguel Negroni, son of the Spanish Republican Premier, will bring greetings to the meeting.

Co-sponsors of the affair are the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Spanish Unification Committee, a federation of 22 Spanish-speaking organizations in the city. The dinner is \$1.50 per person and will begin at 6 P. M. Admission to the after-dinner speeches and a program of stellar Spanish entertainment at 8 P. M. is 50 cents.

Other guests of honor will be Miss Helen R. Bryan, Executive Secretary of the organization, under whose direction the committee has achieved international recognition as an efficient relief agency serving the needs of Spanish Republicans and International Brigaders; Daniel Groden, member of the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade, who will represent the heroic American boys who went to Spain to fight fascism and Margo, noted actress.

Browder War Book Spurts in Wisconsin

Earl Browder's book *Victory—After* is now well on the way to the first quarter million sale. Workers everywhere are eager to read the book. It is being discussed not only in the labor movement but in the most diverse circles in every part of the country. It is being recognized for what it is, a powerful weapon in our nation's war for survival. More and more the people are turning to *Victory—After* for an answer to the burning questions of the day, whether these questions have to do with rationing, war production, labor-management relations, the problems of the Negro people, or the most complicated questions of international affairs. North Africa, Yugoslavia, Spain, the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance, etc.

But there is still another important result of the book that all those interested in increasing the circulation of *The Worker* must bear in mind. Browder's book is the best possible promoter for *The Worker* and the *Daily Worker*. The number of copies of the book sold is already more than twice the circulation of *The Worker* and many more times the circulation of the *Daily Worker*. Many of the readers of the book are prospective readers for our press. Every new book sold increases our possibilities for reaching new people for *The Worker*.

A recent experience in the New England District of the Communist Party fully bears out this possibility.

The Party arranged for those who are doing outstanding work in selling the book and in building the circulation of *The Worker* to personally meet Comrade Browder on his recent visit there. In all 54 comrades came to meet Comrade Browder personally. And here are their accomplishments. The 54 comrades secured 426 copies of *Victory—After*, and these same comrades secured 107 new subs for *The Worker* and 173 renewals. Thus we can see that the two tasks helped each other and above all the more books were sold the greater the result for *The Worker*. As a rule the comrades who got the best results with the book also got the best results with *The Worker*. Here is, for example, one comrade who sold 35 copies of the book and secured nine subs both new and renewals. Another comrade sold 24 books and was able to secure 17 new subs and renewals, while in one case a comrade selling 19 books was able to secure seven new subs and 42 renewals.

Clearly we must all do everything we can to help *Victory—After* reach not only its immediate goal of a quarter of a million, but a million in the next period. And as we do that we are helping to build for *VICTORY* in every way including the building of the *Daily Worker* and the *Worker* which is also one of the most important contributions to the speediest destruction of Hitlerism.

U. S. Planes Hammer Japanese in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—American fliers closed out 1942 by hammering the Japanese on both ends of the Pacific battle line, the Navy reported today.

Aerial assaults were carried out Dec. 31 against Japanese-held Kiska Harbor in the Aleutians, where a total of five hits were scored on two enemy cargo ships or transports, and against the new Japanese airbase at Munda in the Solomons.

On the same day, American troops on Guadalcanal killed 20 Japanese in routine patrol activity.

Navy's Hand Seen in Wage Chiseling

(Continued from Page 1)

duction, just this issue resulted recently in a sporadic strike of workers.

Prompt action by the United Steel Workers of America got the men back to work, and the case is now before the National War Labor Board, where it is hoped a ruling repudiating chiseling will end this shortsighted Navy attitude.

It was in connection with this case that Navy Department officials showed their hand and revealed that they are backing up Republic Steel and other companies that are taking the same attitude.

At a closed hearing before WLB Examiner James Ewing, Commander G. M. Keller, representing the Navy, said that the Navy Department will not countenance double time for the seventh day.

This correspondent has been a transcript of the testimony at the closed hearing.

A plant superintendent of Republic Steel admitted that the rearrangement of working schedules had caused a drop in production from 20 to 25 per cent.

CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman said he was certain that the Army and Navy would be willing to make any necessary adjustments in their contracts with Republic to take care of the situation in view of the clear effect on production.

Commander Keller then took the floor, stating that he had hesitated at first to make a "definite statement."

"But," he added, "Mr. Pressman did make a statement that the Army and the Navy would rather pay this extra day's pay than to allow any change in the schedule to be introduced that might interfere with war production."

"On that point I think I have to elaborate because that is not the position of the Navy Department and I don't think of the other procurement agencies, although I cannot speak authoritatively for them."

Keller declared that the Navy was "not going to reimburse any employer for increase in his labor costs that did not previously exist in a continuous operating schedule."

He admitted that he could see in this policy "the possibility of still another confusion being introduced into this situation. That it is within it the possibility of a manpower issue."

Coffee Stamp No. 28 Good on Monday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Coffee drinkers were warned today by the Office of Price Administration that Stamp 27 from War Ration Book One—the first to be used since coffee rationing began on November 29—will not be valid after midnight on Sunday, January 3.

The next stamp—No. 28—will be good for one pound of coffee for the five week period beginning Jan. 4, and ending Feb. 7, 1943.

Survivors of Torpedoed Vessel Reach U. S. Port

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—The Navy announced today that a medium-sized Norwegian merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine late in November in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America. Survivors have been landed at a United States east coast port.

Flaxer Urges SCMWA Locals To Seek 'Little Steel' Raises

Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, today called upon all local government employees who have not yet received a 15 per cent wage adjustment under the terms of the national economic stabilization formula immediately to approach their administrators to ask for it.

The CIO union president in a letter to local presidents, cites a Dec. 29 ruling of the board which delegates authority on wages to the local governments but emphasizes the responsibilities of administrators to see that employees' needs are met "in the framework of the stabilization policy."

Union Lookout

CIO OFFICE UNION PLACES 600 NEGRO CLERICAL WORKERS IN JOB DRIVE

Nearly 600 Negro workers have been placed in temporary and permanent office jobs in the past year through the efforts of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, in companies which never before employed Negroes in clerical work.

The union in end of the year report announced the successful campaign in placing Negro workers on job previously barred to them, and emphasized the success of the Negro workers at these jobs.

New York Locals 16 and 18 of the CIO union reported that Negro office workers are now employed in Milgrim's dress shop, Lane Bryant department store, Viking Press, and many direct mail advertising firms.

The largest single group of Negro workers, 250, were placed in jobs in Polk and Co., a directory and mail advertising firm, through the efforts of Local 26 in Detroit.

UNION PREPARES FOR SPERRY TALKS

Having won a resounding victory at the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Local 54, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, is now preparing for contract negotiations.

Tomorrow, delegates from all departments in the company's 10 plants will meet to unify their proposals and after they have acted the Stewards Council of the union will elect a negotiating committee to meet with the management.

All this week, departmental meetings were being held under union auspices to prepare for tomorrow's conference.

Among the general questions on which the union will act with management will be several questions connected with Executive Order 9243 on overtime and holiday pay, and an announced company plan to junk the existing three-shift system in favor of two shifts, with a night shift from 10:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.

USE IDLE PLANTS, AFL UNION URGES

Utilization of all idle plants and shops in New York City was urged on the government by the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, AFL.

The union, in convention session at Cincinnati, acted on a resolution introduced by two New York locals which pointed out that half of the 250 unionized sheet metal plants in the city are closed down and the rest are working only part time.

CARPENTERS LOCAL GIVES AMBULANCE

A fully-equipped Cadillac ambulance for emergency use in transferring wounded servicemen between local service hospitals was presented to the Brooklyn Red Cross by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1294, AFL.

Business agent Sam Sholton originated the drive. He and President Dave Malrowitz presented the ambulance to Mrs. Charles Sabatino, corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn Red Cross, and executive director J. H. Bigley.

LOCAL 1237 ELECTS WOMAN OFFICIAL

For the first time in the history of the union, Local 1237, United

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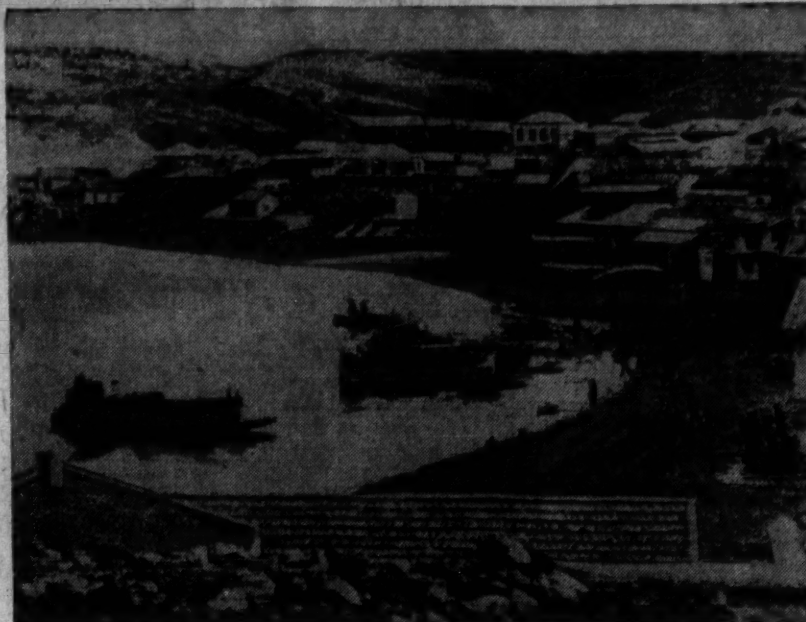
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First American Troops Land in Africa



American Ranger troops stream ashore from landing barges at Oran, Algeria, as the Allies opened the first stage of their offensive. This is the first photo received here of U. S. soldiers invading North Africa.

N. J. Aluminum Workers Know Planning Needed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

EDGEWATER, N. J., Jan. 1.—Workers of Alcoa's large plant here today pointed to their own experience to explain why enactment of the Tolson-Pepper Bill is urgent.

This was described in a joint statement of the members of the production committee of the Local 16, Aluminum Workers of America, Allen Schaffer, Stephen Channey and James Dunn.

The story of their plant example was accompanied with a copy of the resolution their union adopted at the last general membership meeting, calling for the "over-all planning and directing agency" as provided in the Tolson-Pepper Bill. The resolution called attention to the conflict in government agencies and destructive effect that has upon the war production drive.

Here is the story of their own plant as told by the production committee:

In every war industry we can find examples where shortages of

raw materials at a particular point of operation create bottlenecks and at times even shut down immediate production.

The following incidents which occurred at the Edgewater Plant of the Aluminum Company of America prove that the shortage of raw materials in our country is only artificial and while there may be a shortage in one plant, there is a surplus in another. If the stocks of different plants and concerns were pooled, we could have a continuous supply of raw materials which is the basis to maximum production.

The Navy Department needed some aluminum sheets for ship building. They had ordered several hundred thousand pounds of aluminum alloy from the Aluminum Company. They specified a certain type of alloy which we call 32S. This alloy contains about 25 per cent magnesium. The Edgewater Plant had no magnesium in stock. The order either had to be rejected or another alloy, which does not

contain magnesium, substituted for it. They had decided to substitute another alloy which we call 3S. This alloy does not contain magnesium but contains 1.25 per cent manganese.

Throughout the year of 1942 many steel plants had to be shut down because of the shortage of this metal. For every ton of steel, 12 pounds of manganese is needed. We had plenty of manganese in stock so the order was put into effect. When this metal was melted into ingot form and before they had a chance to hot roll it and finish it into sheet, the plant received the magnesium needed for the original alloy, so they stopped production on 3S and started melting 32S. This was about three months ago and we still have the 3S piled up and no use can be found for it. There is enough manganese in this metal to make 823 tons of steel.

If raw materials were pooled under centralized war economy, such situations could not exist.

Grant Raise To 30,000 in Laundry Jobs

An average 9 per cent wage increase for 30,000 laundry workers in the metropolitan area was announced yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.

The award was approved by the National War Labor Board and James P. Byrnes, national director of Economic Stabilization.

Federal approval followed an arbitration award here last month to the Laundry Workers Joint Board, an affiliate of the CIO union, under a collective bargaining agreement between the union and several laundry associations.

The award granted:

Wage increases ranging from three and a half cents an hour for all women workers; seven cents an hour for all male workers earning \$30 or less; five cents per hour for all male workers earning between \$30 and \$35 a week; and three and a half cents an hour for men earning above \$35 a week.

The decision also provides for a \$2 weekly wage increase to all commission drivers in plants where their earnings, since Nov. 10, 1941, have not increased by at least \$2.

The award is retroactive as of Nov. 16.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, and Jack Kroll, joint Board manager, praised the War Labor Board for acting on the case as rapidly as possible.

The WLB recognized, the union officials said, that the laundry workers operated in a low-paid industry, in which many Negro workers were employed.

Vacuums Reduced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today ordered substantial reduction in wholesale and retail prices for used household vacuum cleaners, saving housewives an estimated \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

As a result of the order, OPA said, consumers will pay an average of \$4 to \$5 less for most models of vacuum cleaners.

In a letter to the Daily Mirror, the union officials protested the acceptance of the advertisement, pointing to the national and state campaign to end discrimination in employment.

"We know that the continuation of such a practice of accepting advertisements where an employer designates the help that he desires is unpatriotic, undemocratic, and

Stouffer Restaurants Cited for 'Hate' Ads

Investigation of Negro discrimination at the anti-union Stouffer's Restaurants was demanded yesterday by the AFL cooks' union in denouncing a Jim Crow employment advertisement which appeared in Hearst's Daily Mirror.

The Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union, Local 80, called on the State Committee on Discrimination in Employment to investigate the firm, which operates three restaurants at 540 Fifth Ave., 100 E. 42nd St., and 3 E. 57th St., and the Hearst paper for taking the discrimination advertisement.

Stouffer's placed an advertisement in the Want Ad Section of the Daily Mirror Dec. 28, which offered jobs to service bar girls, food supply girls and cooks, but the jobs were available only to "white" workers.

"Stouffer's practice of discriminating against Negroes is well known to us and stems from its anti-union attitude of long standing," the union wrote the government body.

John Rey, secretary of the union and Ardullo Sual, president, said: "As a labor organization in the food industry, we condemn not only the management for inserting such an ad, but also the management of the Hearst publication for accepting such an advertisement. We know that this vicious and outrageous discriminatory employment practice is not in the best interests of uniting all sections of the American people behind our national war effort."

"We urge that your committee investigate this matter and take appropriate action."

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"We know that the continuation of such a practice of accepting advertisements where an employer designates the help that he desires is unpatriotic, undemocratic, and

dividing the American people."

The funds, raised in many offices by voluntary assessments of an hour's pay a month, by dances, teas, raffles, and assorted fund-raising affairs, have been divided among Russian, British and Chinese war relief, the USO, and the Red Cross.

Enough to provide 4,050 pounds of sulfanilamide and 500 pounds of sulfapyridine powder for wounded Red Army men. Enough to care for 17 bomb-shocked orphans in England for one year; enough to pay for a new building for the drug manufacturing cooperative of the North China guerrillas, and to maintain 45 Chinese war orphans for a year; enough to pay for two Red Cross ambulances; and contributions to the USO which paid for one concert grand piano for a Negro USO center and 15 Speak-O-Phone recording machines for USO centers all over the country.

One thousand dollars also went to the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee for Spanish Refugees.

The UOPWA pledged at its convention to raise \$50,000 for American and Allied war relief in 1943.

Union Election Lessons

Teamsters', Musicians' Grievances Piled Up

(This is the concluding article of a series by Rose Wortis on recent local elections in Cafeteria Employees, Local 302; Musicians, 802, and Teamsters, Local 807, all of the AFL.)

By Rose Wortis

Now as to the musicians union. Here too the progressives fought for many years against corrupt leaders who dominated that organization which was a discredit to the labor movement. As a result of the united struggle of the rank and file, the corrupt machine was defeated. This marked a new era for the musicians in New York which had its effect on the union nationally.

The union achieved outstanding results in improving the conditions of the workers, especially the thousands of unemployed. However, the leaders became dizzy with success and careless of the support they had received from the rank and file representing various tendencies in the union. It became less sensitive to the needs of the unemployed. They broke the united front with the left progressive forces and Communists and later alienated other forces so that with every election the opposition forces grew in numbers and strength. Here, too, some of the disruptive elements found their way into the leadership of the opposition (Christian Fronters), exploiting the division in the union to their own advantage. Had it not been for the support of the Communists and their followers as well as the left progressive forces who, though getting no representation at all on the state, gave their whole-hearted support to the administration, it would have been defeated.

He was elected by 60 votes (the partial state of the left polled some 300 votes) and at the same time at least temporarily saved the union from the racketeers. Although defeated for the post of Secretary, the racketeers made some headway. The union is in great danger. Unless Hickey is made aware of this situation, the work of the past six years will be nullified and Hickey's discredited and thrown out of the union. Honesty is a very basic virtue in a trade union leader and there is no question that Hickey is an honest man. But honesty is not enough. Real decisive leadership is what the labor movement needs, especially in a union of the teamster type. The progressive forces must leave nothing undone to arouse the workers to the seriousness of the situation confronting them. They must find ways and means of wearing away the honest, misled teamsters who in their desperation supported the racketeers. They must help work out a practical program of dealing with the problems of the workers.

These common problems encountered in the above unions are not peculiar New York problems. Similar developments are to be seen other unions. These experiences bring more sharply to our attention the correctness and the wisdom of Comrade Browder's report on the new tasks and problems confronting unions under conditions of war and the great responsibilities of Communists in thinking deeply about these problems so as to give a new type of leadership to the masses. In mastering the teachings of Comrade Browder and learning how to apply them in our respective unions, we will strengthen the trade unions and by labor's example give a lead to the rest of the people in meeting the urgent war needs of the nation.

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Amalgamated Reports Gains in All Fields

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday reported significant economic gains for its 300,000 members for 1942, in an annual report made by Sidney Hillman, president, and Jacob Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer.

In the clothing industry, the union reported average hourly earnings of 93 cents an hour for its 125,000 members as contrasted to 82 cents an hour in 1941. The cotton garment industry hourly rate averaged 57 1/2 cents an hour as compared to 46 cents in 1941.

A 17 per cent increase in the single pants trade and a 22 per cent increase for laundry workers in the metropolitan area was reported by the union. Similar increases were achieved in the glove, neckwear and sportswear industry, the Amalgamated reported.

In addition, vacations with pay were achieved in the cotton garment industry and a health and life insurance program initiated for all men's clothing workers.

The drop in manufacture of civilian clothing was countered by a union campaign for Army and Navy contracts.

The union announced that despite 10,000 members leaving for the armed forces and heavy war industries, organizational activity resulted in a net gain of five per cent in total membership and 70 new collective bargaining agreements.

The union reported \$406,973.74 contributions as of last Oct. 1 to the American Red Cross, USO, Army and Navy Relief, British Russian, Chinese, Greek and Polish relief agencies. It made a direct contribution of \$77,814.85 to the government for ambulances, tanks and planes.

It estimated that its membership purchased \$18,000,000 in War Bonds. Finally, the report declared that union officials and members are serving on a number of civilian defense, rationing, draft and labor boards.

Tomorrow's Feature Headlines

AMERICA'S GIRLS IN BLUE

The WAFB, fighting women of the sea.

CHINA'S HIT AND RUN FACTORIES

Industrial cooperatives are busy turning out guns.

GAS AGAINST THE CIVILIANS?

An important question discussed by Britain's eminent scientist—J. B. S. HALDANE.

And many other stories and articles to lead the war to victory...

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ALABAMA SLAMS BOSTON COLLEGE, 37-21

'Bama Roars from Behind After Trailing 14-0 at Quarter; Holovak Stars

Boston College	14	7	0	0-21
Alabama	0	22	6	9-37

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 1 (UP).—Alabama's Crimson Tide rolled like an express train for three periods today before 30,000 sweltering fans in the Orange Bowl as it came from behind and smothered a favored Boston College eleven 37 to 21.

Alabama trailed 14-0 at the end of the first quarter when Boston's "T" formation left them completely baffled. But 'Bama turned on the heat in the next three periods and scored by every method—five touchdowns, a field goal and a safety.

It was a topsy turvey ball game from the start. Boston College's All-American Mike Holovak scored on the third play with a 65-yard sweep around left end for the longest run of the day. He tallied all three touchdowns for the Eagles in the first half—a half which saw the lead change hands four times.

But a tiring and injury-ridden Boston team soon fell prey to the accurate arm of Alabama's Johnny August. August filled the air with passes and Russ Craft, the Tide's great back, skirted the ends and danced through the entire Boston team.

It was the wildest ball game in the nine-year-old Orange Bowl history. Both teams took to the offensive at every opportunity. Boston College made the Bowl-wise Alabamians look like high-school players in the first quarter with their deceptive short passes from Quarterback Eddie Doherty to Holovak, Red Mangene and Carl Lucas.

But once 'Bama solved the "T," it was the Southerners' game from there on out.

Alabama scored on the first play of the second quarter, Mosley passing to Wheeler Leeth from the 14-yard line into the end zone. Boston fans were not worried, however, for George Hecht's try for conversion was blocked.

But Alabama got a break on the next kick-off. Mangene tried to take the ball on the run, fumbled and the Tide recovered on the 34. August picked up 10. Don Salls and August bucked to the 19 and then August tossed a touchdown pass to Ted Cook.

The Crimson Tide did not stop there. Midway in the period, Russ Craft broke loose around the vulnerable Boston College right end to romp untouched 40 yards for another marker and the score stood, Alabama, 19, Boston College, 14.

Boston College then put on their final big push. Lucas, who broke his leg in the closing moments of the period, led a drive which began on Boston's 30 and ended with a touchdown six plays later. Holovak bulging through center from the two. Then in the last minute of the first half,

SORRY!

This edition of the Daily Worker went to press too early last night to get the story of the Rose Bowl game between UCLA and Georgia. Pasadena time is three hours behind New York time. At the half, however, the two teams had fought to a scoreless tie.

Rangers Finally Blanked After 128 Ice Games

The Detroit Red Wings moved to within two points of second place in the National Hockey League by blanking the Rangers, 2-0 at New York in the only game played Thursday night.

The shutout brought to an end the Rangers' streak of 128 games in which they have not failed to score. The last time they were blanked was on April 9, 1940.

Sid Abel sent Detroit ahead in the third period at 6:58 and Joe Carveth made it 2-0 by scoring for the Wings at 11:45.

STANDINGS

	W	L	T	P
Toronto	12	8	3	27
Boston	11	8	5	27
Detroit	10	6	5	25
Chicago	8	7	5	21
New York	7	13	2	16
Montreal	6	12	4	16

Hecht booted a perfect placement from a difficult angle to give Alabama a 22-21 edge.

The third quarter found the Tide growing stronger, Boston weaker. August passed Alabama into scoring position and then dashed 15 yards over after faking a pass. Boston threatened twice but couldn't score.

In the final quarter Alabama pushed over another touchdown. Bobby Jenkins going over from the half-yard line. The final tally came when a B.C. pass from center was wild. Connolly recovered, but was tackled in the end zone for a safety.

At Garden Tonight

Creighton, Rhode Island Favored Over L.I.U., Fordham

By Nat Low

A hectic week of college basketball draws to what is hoped will be a sensational close tonight at the Garden when LIU tackles Creighton, one of the strongest basketball teams in the land, and Fordham runs into Rhode Island State, the masters of the fast break and firehouse play that has averaged them 92 points per game so far this season.

Although both LIU and Fordham were defeated last week by Southern California and Kansas respectively, it is doubtful if the two met teams will look as bad tonight as they did that other night.

LIU for one should be improved, what with Scull Cohen's set shots

Creighton and Rhody to Win Says Nat

Creighton should beat LIU tonight by six to eight points says Nat Low, ye demon prognosticator. And Rhode Island, with their firehouse, wide open game, should take the Fordham Rams by anywhere from 11 points upward, likewise "experts" ye sports ed....

plunking in and little Ed Younger making the starting squad for first time. The Rams should be over their initial stage fright and should likewise be improved, but they face one of the best in Rhody and seem bound to lose.

The record of the early season play identifies Creighton as the strongest of the Western visitors thus far, and it is an impression supported by the team roster, and

Line-ups for Tonight's Games at Garden

FIRST GAME: 8:15 P.M.	
No.	LONG ISLAND U.
40—Hank Baletti	Left Forward
45—Ed Kassler	Right Forward
35—Don Kotter	Center
41—Sam Cohen	Left Guard
23—Fred Lewis	Right Guard
L.I.U. RESERVES:	Ed Younger (21), Marion Brodman (21), Norm Kohler (20), Frank Fucinato (27), Stan Frensch (29), Monroe Edelman (30), Lew Sapan (31), Art Garfink (32), Larry Jacobson (33), Stan Kohler (34).
CREIGHTON RESERVES:	
Ed Younger (21), Marion Brodman (21), Norm Kohler (20), Frank Fucinato (27), Stan Frensch (29), Monroe Edelman (30), Lew Sapan (31), Art Garfink (32), Larry Jacobson (33), Stan Kohler (34).	
OFFICIALS: Chuck Solodare and Gerry Molloy.	

SECOND GAME	
No.	FORDHAM
14—Tony Karpowicz	Left Forward
5—Hal Savage	Right Forward
5—George Babich	Center
7—Bob Mullens	Left Guard
3—Bob Mulvihill	Right Guard
FORDHAM RESERVES:	Paul McGuire (4), Paul Shea (6), Ken Haggerty (8), Don Graham (10), Walt Mercer (11), Al Lucas (12), George Chervak (13), John Bach (17), Bob Gribbards (18), Desmond Bridges (19).
RHODE ISLAND STATE RESERVES:	
Nai Fedorick (4), Dick Sharpy (6), Harry Danahedian (7), Howard French (8), John Wakefield (9), Nardine Pansiera (11), Henry Sperling (12), James McCarthy (14), Gordon Davis (17), Pete Flaherty (18), Hugh Helbers (19), Armand Curo (20), John Doherty (21), Richard Sargison (22).	
OFFICIALS: Pat Kennedy and John Naszelski.	

recollections of past performances here in the Garden. With a comparatively inexperienced team last January, the Blue Jays played LIU to a 35 to 40 score, and then won two out of three in the Garden Invitation Tournament, from West Texas State 59 to 53, and Toledo 48 to 46.

Three veterans of that campaign are back upon this Garden invasion, Ralph Langer, center Ed Belser (a six foot seven inch giant) and Joe Loisel. Belser was the high scorer last year, but the development of Langer appears to have given the squad a double scoring punch. Langer played well against the Blackbirds last year, but had luck with his shots (balls that hit and rolled off the rim) is one of the explanations for LIU's victory.

The Bluejays come to the Garden now with a four game winning

SPORT PARADE

Catchers, With the Toughest Jobs in the Game, Have Longest Playing Lives

In what position is one likely to find that players last longest? ... Catching usually is considered the most difficult, the most wearing of all positions. A catcher exacts a heavy toll on his thigh muscles by his cramped position, stooped behind the plate day after day. His arm is under a constant strain as he whips the ball around the bases and he is more prone to injury than any other player. But, believe it or not, he seemingly is the most durable. Either that, or the present-day shortage of high grade catchers keeps some of the older fellows on big league pay rolls.

Nevertheless, the opinion of this veteran observer is that the crew of catchers the past couple of decades is just a bit harder than players in other baseball crafts. Counting the number of players listed as first or second-string catchers, there were a greater percentage of veterans, ten-year men and better, behind the plate last season than in any other position. Eight in that ten-year category were Bill Dickey and Hollis Hensley of the Yankees, Al Lopez and Babe Phelps of the Pirates, Gus Mancuso and Harry Danning of the Giants, Ernie Lombardi of the Braves and Rick Ferrell of the Browns. A ninth ten-year catcher, Frankie Pytlak of the Red Sox, joined the armed forces early in the 1942 season. Dickey and Lopez were the starting catchers in the All-Star game in Detroit in July, 1941, and were generally admitted to be tops in their respective leagues at that time. And, despite mid-season injuries, Bill continued to be one of the majors' best in 1942. Lopez also remains a good catcher.

Two other catching vets, who only called it quits at the end of the 1941 season, were Virgil (Spud) Davis of the Pirates and good old Gabby Hartnett, one of the most lovable characters of the past generations of players. Hartnett was released by the Giants in December a year ago, so he could seek a managerial job, and landed the post as skipper of the Indianapolis American Association club after Frank McKinney and Donnie Bush purchased that property from Norman Perry. In point of service, Gabby was the oldest player in either major league when he retired, playing his twentieth consecutive engagement in the Big Time, of which 19 were with the Chicago Cubs. Next season, Gabby will manage Jersey City. Spud Davis is now a coach on the Pirates, but still catches in exhibition games.

Most of the other catching veterans came into the Big Show around the same time. Dickey, Hensley and Mancuso did their first major league receiving in 1923, though the latter had to go back to the minors a few years before he got his real start with the Cardinals in the pennant-winning year of 1930.

The late Wilbert Robinson took a shine to Lopez, when he saw the Tampa Cubans with the Jacksonville Southeastern League club in 1927. Al came up with Brooklyn the next spring, playing in three games, but put in most of 1928 and 1929 in the minors gaining experience. He caught 128 games for Brooklyn in 1930, his freshman year.

A year later, 1931, Schmoos Lombardi also made his start under Uncle Robbie with Brooklyn. Pytlak came up with Cleveland in 1932, making last season his tenth.

In addition to the catchers mentioned, Gene Desautels made his first appearance in the American League, as a Tiger, in 1930, going direct from Holy Cross to Navin Field. However, his career was broken up by three years, 1934, '35 and '36, spent in the minors.

Both Harry Danning of the Giants and Babe Phelps, who chose to pass up a juicy Brooklyn World's Series share in 1941, became ten-year men this year. Harry appeared at John McGraw's last training camp—Los Angeles—in 1932. He was farmed out, but caught a few games for the Giants late in 1933 and was eligible to play in the World's Series of that year. Harry got into three games with the Giants that fall and, somewhat strangely, Phelps was in as many games with the Cubs.

Next to the catchers in longevity come their illustrious batterymates, the pitchers. That, too, is surprising, as it generally is believed that the arms of moundsmen go more quickly than those of players in other positions. In fact, such pitchers as Cy Seymour and Joe Wood went to the outfield when their twirling arms no longer functioned, and Johnny Cooney, Brave outfielder and one of the youngest oldest in the game, was a hurler for many years.

Several worthy pitching veterans were released at the end of the 1941 season: Charlie Zoot, aged 42, who gained his 200th victory with the Cubs in the 1941 campaign, and faithful Bump Hadley, who pitched for five American League clubs, and was let out by Connie Mack in October. Mel Harder, an Indian hurler since 1928 and National League jinx in All-Star competition, also was released in the fall of '41, but caught on again after a successful arm operation and hurled practically as cleverly as ever in 1942, his fifteenth season with the Tribe.

Three valiant 200-game winners, Ted Lyons, 41, of the White Sox; Carl Hubbell, 38, of the Giants, and Charley Ruffing, 37, of the Yankees, remained hale and hearty and all gave good accounts of themselves in 1942. Lyons, with 14 victories and six defeats, and 20 out of 20 complete games in 1942, wound up his twentieth season with the White Sox. And Ted was just as good as ever. He joined the Marines after the season ended.

By tacking on 14 more victories, Ruffing ended the 1942 season with 258 American League wins and broke the tie with Chief Bender, Waite Hoyt and Vernon Gomez with seven World's Series caps. Red has one of the oddest of all pitching records. In his first five full campaigns in the American League, he was on five successive Red Sox tallied. In 1928 and 1929, he lost 47 games. Since going to New York, Ruffing has been with six world's championship clubs, seven pennant winners, four runners-up and two third-place clubs.

Hear Ye! ... Hear Ye! ... Etc.!

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For further details tune in on "Jazz University," WBNX, 1380 kc., nightly at 11:30, Sundays at 6:00 P.M.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and the Worker are 50c per line (14 words to a line—3 times minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

Today

Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK:

Review of the news by Morris L. Schappes.

2:30 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place. Admission 35c.

Tonight

Manhattan

DAVID HATT says, "One of the funniest shows on Broadway."

Genius, Inc. presents "Conrad You Dastard," musical satire, 9 P.M. nightly, 111 W. 45th St. Seats 50c, \$1.10.

HANGING ON UNION SQUARE, China Marches On, 9 P.M. Main Studio, 135 W. 46th St. (By T. Tchang in 2-way play). Last performances tonight and tomorrow. Happy New Year.

PARTY AND DANCE, lots of laughs and a whole flock of fun with the friendliest gang in town. Sub. 25c. Thirteenth Street Playhouse, 52 E. 13th St.

STUDIO PARTY, folk, social dancing, refreshments, entertainment, fun galore! 8:30 P.M. "New Folk Dance Studio," 44 E. 21st St. Sub. 25c.

NEW YEAR'S WEEKEND Party and Dance. Meet your friends from out-of-town. Entertainment, Sub. 35c. Part proceeds R.W.R. Central Studio Club, 40 W. 18th St.

Tonight

Brooklyn

NEW YEAR, New Center, New Victorian spirit! Celebrate with the boys and girls of the home front. Entertainment, hot band, folk dancing. Donation 25c. 88 Summer Ave. Aup. Jefferson Center, 8:30 P.M.



These tough looking men of the United States Army are all Norwegian-Americans who are being trained for a special unit of the armed forces. ... Vowing to smash the invaders of their native land, these strapping guys are shown going through tough commando training courses at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Exercises such as these are the backbone of the training program. ... These men, incidentally, all speak Norwegian.

Read the Daily Worker for complete hockey and basketball coverage. Press box interviews, color and inside dope.

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About Pat Kennedy--Iron-lunged Basketball Referee of the Garden

When Pat Kennedy totes his whistle on to the hardwood court, basketball becomes a horror-stricken game. Since the day the late Dr. James A. Nasmith nailed two peach baskets on the walls of the Springfield College gym, thereby founding the game, no referee has caught the public eye like voluble Matthew (Pat) Kennedy of the Hoboken, N. J. Kennedys. Pat is just about the only official in basketball who gets equal billing with the teams.

For one thing, when Pat takes the court the fans forget there is another man working the game. He becomes so much a part of the game that his histrionics "sends" the crowd. He bellows, snarls and gyrates his body in just about the wildest contortions ever witnessed by man. No misdeed is too trivial to throw Pat into the idea of the Congo. Rumba, Lindy Hop and Tango—all bundled into one. His red-faced pan with eyes bulging to the straining point is enough to scare the daylight out of an offending player. Together with his shrieking vocal piece shouting, "No, no, no! You can't do that! You hacked that man going under!" Kennedy is enough to frighten Boris Karloff in his best "Frankenstein" days.

Rarely a season passes without some offender in Madison Square Garden turning a horror-stricken face to Pat and mumbling: "Gee, I beg your pardon, sir! I didn't mean to foul him; it was an accident."

A New York photographer, who shot action pictures of Kennedy recently for the first time, remarked: "Lord, man, you don't belong out there on the Coast; you belong in Hollywood. Wait until those producers out there see my prints. I'll bet they send for you immediately. You got all those hams beat by a mile when it comes to acting."

For a fellow who actually was forced into the referee role, Pat Kennedy has come a long way to gain recognition as America's No. 1 basketball official.

"When I took up this business of officiating," Kennedy says, "I was determined to call them as I saw them. No matter who was hurt by my decisions, I was going to stick by them."

Every now and again Pat runs into a college player who gives him a little heavy talk. But the college or pro player and coach has yet to be born that can get the last word in on the pride of Hoboken. As a rule, the players come in two groups: those who look upon the referee as some sort of ogre and those who think he's a screwball.

Take the boy from North Carolina who charged his opponent. By this time you may have guessed, Patrick the Red (of face) illustrates every fool in grandiose fashion. In this instance, he blew his whistle five times and pranced about shrieking in anguish: "No, no, no! You can't do that! You're charging!" At the same time, he clutched his stomach and jumped forward, his head and eyes rolling around in imitation of a duck waddle.

The guilty Southerner took one gander at Kennedy, yelled to his teammates: "Hey, get a load of this bird! He looks like an auctioneer at a screwball's sale."

For the first and only time in his career, Kennedy was speechless.

As a rule, Pat works about 150 games every year. He usually has six college games a week and two pro contests on Sunday. One in the afternoon, the other in the evening, maybe in a city 200 miles away.

When basketball is over, Pat just has enough time to get in a few days of golf before he reports for baseball. After 12 years as a college and semi-pro umpire, Kennedy was added to the Inter-State League staff two years ago. Pat dreams of the day when he will reach the major leagues. That is his great ambition right now.

WANT-ADS

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19 times \$1.90

20 times \$2.00

21 times \$2.10

22 times \$2.20

23 times \$2.30

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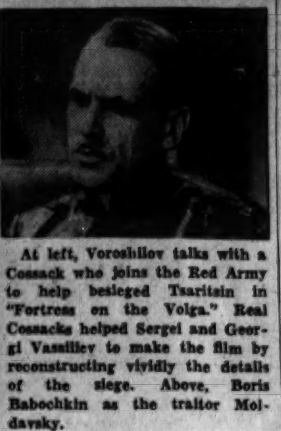
26 times \$2.60

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At left, Voroshilov talks with a Cossack who joins the Red Army to help besieged Tsaritsin in "Fortress on the Volga." Real Cossacks helped Sergei and Georgi Vassiliev to make the film by reconstructing vividly the details of the siege. Above, Boris Babochkin as the traitor Molodtsov.

How 'Fortress on the Volga' Was Made

Soviet Film Makers Go To the Real Experts

By Sergei Vassiliev
(Co-producer of "Fortress on the Volga")

When Georgi Vassiliev and I decided to make a film about the defense of Tsaritsin, now Stalingrad, we consulted historical records, museums and experts; but on location at Stalingrad we found "technical consultants" and advisers we had not counted on.

Their knowledge of our subject was seared into their vitals by the desperate days and anxious nights they themselves had spent in the battle for Tsaritsin.

We met hundreds of old Cossacks

and guerrilla veterans who had fought their way across the Volga under Voroshilov in 1918 to relieve the besieged Tsaritsin garrison commanded by Stalin. The Cossacks explained in detail what lanes were in use at the time, how horses were saddled and what marching songs were sung.

One old warrior who accompanied us on our trips through the Volga countryside brought us to visit some of his old comrades. We were soon on friendly terms and they wrote down many of their interesting sayings and expressions for us. To a Cossack, for example, a non-Cossack question is merely "a passenger on a horse." One of them, speaking about horsemanship, said fervently, "when your horse is under you, God is above you." This was a phrase which we included in our script.

We learned that the Don Cossacks frequently rode into battle shod only in heavy woolen socks because this gave them greater freedom of movement in the stirrups.

History Reversed

When we set up for a battle scene near the small railroad station at Korykova, our make-up man, Sokolov had to get up very early because it was necessary to attach 300 beards, forelocks and moustaches. Even so, Anikay Travlanov, one of the local men complained, "You haven't got enough bearded Cossacks. As I remember it, there were many more in this battle." We immediately glued on more beards. Before we were well under way a troop of 40 old-time guerrillas of the Tsaritsin campaign came galloping into our camp. We re-formed the group and began the scene all over again.

Our attempt to recreate history sometimes led to curious occurrences. Railroad Director Volynovsky arrived and was dumbfounded to see the Stalingrad station bearing the signboard "Tsaritsin." His amazement grew more profound as he realized the windows of the station were boarded up and the walls of the building begrimed with soot. Decrepit locomotives with machines guns mounted in the cab moved along the track. An ancient "Lamb" locomotive of Tsarist days, hissed convulsively. The tender was filled with wood instead of coal. Rusty kerosene lamps swung in the wind. The walls of the station building were covered with proclamations on yellow paper reading: "The City Is in Danger. All Out for the Defense of Tsaritsin."

Slowly Mr. Volynovsky realized that the clock had been turned back not by some mysterious time-machine, but by a movie company on location. We did not know then that Stalingrad was soon to face a far greater threat than it did in 1918. For the filming of the cavalry attack on the rear of Mamantov's army we invited the participation of a mounted division that was in training nearby. We made use of the original Cossack battle flag. The old timers recognized it and were deeply affected. They rode as though inspired. This banner, incidentally, did not go back to the museum where we found it. When the film was finished, it rode off to war again in the hands of the young Cossacks who have vowed to clear the Volga and all Russia of invaders. As far as I know, it is still flying free at the head of some Cossack column somewhere at the front. ("Fortress on the Volga" is at the Stanley Theatre.)

Theatre:

Eleven Heroines and A Nazi Spy in Bataan

CRY HAVOC, by Allan R. Kenward, staged by Mr. Kenward. Setting by Albert Johnson, lighting by Moe Hack. Presented by Lee Shubert at the Morosco Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

As the theatre season progresses, the war becomes more and more the favorite theme of playwrights. At the Morosco Theatre, Lee Shubert is offering "Cry Havoc," a melodrama which won so much success on the west coast that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer purchased the rights, and will shortly release a movie.

"Cry Havoc" is about 11 heroic women of Bataan—and a Nazi spy. It is a glittering synthetic play, which wears its democratic heart on its sleeve for all the world to see. Unlike "The Eve of St. Mark," it makes no serious attempt to delve below the surface of America's reaction to fascist aggression. However, it does state some flat truths. The aggressors must and will be beaten; Americans can take it—and win—these are the two messages of Mr. Kenward's play, which, in the opinion of this reviewer, got a raw deal from the "first line" critics.

Not that "Cry Havoc" is a great war play. But it is entertaining, it indirectly criticizes the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist state of mind, and it makes a strong appeal for civilian war effort—"not that," as one of the characters says, "the

American people need an appeal to support a war against aggression."

Where "Cry Havoc" falls is in Mr. Kenward's reliance upon hokum, instead of soldier substance. None of the characters are much more than stencils—the brave woman doctor, her equally fearless assistant, the hard-boiled hash-house girl who is suspected of being a spy but who has a heart of gold, the ex-burlesque queen, and several other tried and true types out of a stage note-book.

Bright dialogue and plenty of action, however, keep the play moving. It is never dull, and in its third act, it packs rather too much punch. For the real spy is exposed, she murders one of the girls, she dies at the hands of the Japanese, and the surviving heroines calmly go forth to face extermination at the hands of the enemy, while a baby, born in the subterranean shelter, pipes a cry of hope for the future.

California liked it. The movies got it. Only sophisticated New York holds aloof.

Mr. Shubert has provided "Cry Havoc" with a glorified beauty cast. Indeed, if we are to believe our eyes, the average of Bataan beauty must have equalled Sardi's at lunch hour, for several of the theatre's most winsome ingenues wear the khaki and dungarees of the volunteer nursing service. Katherine Locke is to be found in the unseemly role of the lady spy. Katherine Emery is cool and courageous as the barracks sergeant. Florence Rice abandons party frocks for the mud-stained costume of the second-in-command.

Then there's Thelma Schnee as the tough little ex-waitress, and Carol Channing as a husky helper; and Helen Trenholme, beatutous as the night, with a cute English accent. Florence MacMichael jumps out of the frying pan into another dumb gal role, and such astute performers as Margaret Phillips, Julie Stevenson, Muriel Richardson and Ruth Conner complete the pulchritudinous roster. Veteran Ann Shoemaker is the woman doctor in command, and a stalwart officer, too.

A bit of editing in one speech would clear "Cry Havoc" of some slight confusion. The Nazi lady points to strikes and threats of strikes as aid to Hitler—which is of course, true—but the speech is worded in such a way as to provide ground for misunderstanding. It should be eliminated.

Otherwise, the Kenward play is better than average war stuff, for which a popular audience certainly exists. Critical disapproval has placed a serious handicap in its path—perhaps it will overcome this obstacle and stay on the boards.

'Mission to Moscow' Film to Clarify Treason Trials

The fine job done by "Mission to Moscow" in book form in clearing up misunderstandings in this country in regard to the Soviet Union, will evidently be continued by the picture. The treason trials, about which so much misinformation was spread here at the time they occurred, are a case in point. Taking liberties with history only to the extent of holding the Bukharin and Radek trials at the same time, instead of a year apart, the Warner Bros. picture will make clear the real nature of these trials, and their connection with the united struggle the Soviet Union has been able to put up in this war. These scenes in the picture might be labeled "Exhibit A on how to take care of a fifth column."

THE STAGE

LAST MATINEE TODAY at 2:30
THE ONLY CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY SHOW
Doodle Dandy
A Ballad, Fanciful, Musical Stage Play
Presented by Junior Programs
500 GOOD SEATS 83c—\$1.10-\$1.45-\$2.20
BELASCO 44th St. E. of 5th
ALL SEATS RESERVED NOW AT BOX OFFICE

"A Perfect Comedy."—*Albion*
LIFE WITH FATHER
269 SEATS at \$1.10
Even. 8:00. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
EVGS. at 5:00 to 9:00
MAT. SAT. at 2:30 to 5:15
"Super-Triumphal"—*Albion*
CANADA LEE IN ORSON WELLES' LAST NATIVE SON
MAJESTIC THEATRE, 41 St. W. of 5th CL. 6-7128

7:00-WOR—Stan Lomax
7:15-WIN—Dart Lee
Commentators
8:45-WRAP—Morgan Beatty
8:55-WMAC—Bruce Oliver
9:30-WMAC—Juliusa Noel
WOR—Confidentially Yours

Guess Who?



Here's the rogues gallery in Walt Disney's current short, "Der Fuehrer's Face," through which Donald Duck quacks his triumphant way to victory.

Mrs. Roosevelt Aids Victory Book Drive

The 1943 Victory Book Campaign now has Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt enrolled in its growing list of public figures pledged to aid the drive. It is set to begin on January 5th and will continue for two months. The hope of the sponsors is to provide 10,000,000 (if not more) volume for the members of the armed forces.

Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized the point that it's good books the men want, wherever they are, at Army stations, on ships and at air bases, both here and overseas. Urging all Americans to ransack their shelves, their selections in packages and deliver them to local libraries, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "I know that not only in the country but also in every camp and hospital, wherever our troops are, books are the things they need above everything else."

The request was added that the volumes contributed be in good condition.

The collection is being sponsored jointly by the American Library Association, the American Red Cross and the U. S. O. Organized labor is also doing its part on a national scale. William Green of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray of the CIO promised the full cooperation of the unions under their leadership in gathering books. Mayor La Guardia is to open the drive officially on the steps of the New York Public Library by presenting his favorite books to the chairman of the Greater New York Committee.

MUSIC

Claudio Arrau will be the soloist tonight and tomorrow afternoon, Jan. 2 and 3, in the Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4 in G Major. The weekend pair of programs will also include the first New York performances of Alexander Tansman's Polish Rhapsody.

MOTION PICTURES

"PRIZE-WINNING WAR FILM"—*N. Y. Film Critics*

Truly Great... I beg you to see it!
AN ARTIST PRODUCTION
MOSCOW STRIKES BACK
A REPUBLIC RELEASE
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
(NARRATOR)
55th ST. PLAYHOUSE
42nd St. at 5th Ave. CL. 1-4800
CONC. NOON 2:00 to 2 P.M.
MIDNITE EX. SAT. SUN. 11:00

2nd VICTORY WEEK!

STALINGRAD... The Invincible City
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA
STANLEY 7th Ave. W. of 7th
42nd St. at 7th Ave. CL. 1-7000
MIDNITE SHOW TONIGHT!

EISENSTEIN'S
10 DAYS that SHOOK the WORLD
IRVING PLACE
LATE SHOW TONIGHT!

CONSTANT READER

The Anti-Fascist History Of Joe Louis' Watch Which Now Goes to Red Army Man
By SENDER GARLIN

I KNOW readers will enjoy particularly the following high-spirited communication from an old-time sports writer, who relates the story of "Joe Louis' watch" which will soon be on its way to the Soviet Union:

"Dear Sender: Here is a watch in answer to your appeal. Perhaps you will be interested in the anti-fascist history of the watch Joe Louis (through me) contributed to the Red Army. I did nothing to earn it. It really is Sergeant Joe's gift to the valiant Soviet fighters. The merry shelling of Joe handed that Nazi stumbliebum Max Schmeling some years ago inspired my possession of the timepiece.

"I had the good fortune, with Lester Rodney, to cover the Louis-Schmeling slaughter at the Yankee Stadium for the Daily Worker. Despite the fact that the Nazi palooka had by a fluke stopped Louis previously, I knew Joe couldn't miss Stalingrad the Hitler dog the next time out.

"I am not a gambler, never bet on fights. However, the ball held out to shame me into a wager for this delightful pummeling of the No. 1 specimen of Aryan flaccid supremacy was too much for weak flesh to withstand. A particularly vicious Negro-hater and fascist-minded pseudo sportspoint on ridiculing my pick in the 'Daily' calling Louis a winner via knockout demanded before a number of fans that I put up or shut up." I put up and Joe's smashing fists shut up for all time the filthy emerald theory that an 'Aryan' house of the Schmeling brand naturally could beat a great Negro boxer like Joe. The proceeds of this went for the watch.

"So you can see why I got quite a kick in giving it to some Red Army battler. It sort of feels like it's got Joe Louis' trademark on the case. Non-stop when the going gets toughest.

"Comradely yours,
"ABE MOSCOW."

"Dear Mr. Garlin: The following is a copy of a letter I sent with a watch I contributed to the Ambian Committee.

"It was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's letter to you regarding her late son's watch that prompted me to write this one.

"I hope that my letter will give as much happiness to a member of the Red Army as I am sure, will here.

"Yours sincerely,
"ALBERT HIRSCHBERG."

Here is Mr. Hirschberg's letter to the Red Army man:
400 E. 171st Street,
New York, N. Y.
U. S. A.

"Dear Comrade of Our Great Fighting Ally:

"This watch is but a small symbol of the esteem, love and fraternity which we in America have for the U.S.S.R. This gift cannot begin to express the warmth and appreciation we feel for the Red Army in its brilliant fight against the most brutal scourge of all time—fascism.

"I, along with vast numbers of others, are aware of the splendid work your country has done in furthering the lives and dignity of all mankind. We, the people of the United States, have never swerved in our deep-felt admiration for your country—not even during those unfortunate times when reactionary forces were intent upon keeping our two tremendous nations apart. But even those forces, with their unlimited resources, failed to keep our people disunited. We looked to the Soviet state as a young, eager and potentially powerful social order with a deserved place in our hearts.

"Today we are more than ever before joined together against our common foe. I hope that my watch will in its small way be able to help them the doom of our enemies. I know that that time is near. I know when I hear of your smashing counter-offensive victories and the constant example the other United Nations can take from you, that that time is not far off.

"When complete victory is ours, we will continue to work with you in building a better world for all. We will then move forward together. Yours for an early victory,
"ALBERT HIRSCHBERG."

"P.S.—If it is possible for you to conduct a correspondence with me, I shall be most happy to write to you often and promptly."

I continue to receive watches from readers in response to the appeal made in this column some weeks ago. Further contributions are, of course, welcome. Send watches care of this column or to the Ambian Committee, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Films at Neighborhood Theatres This Week

MANHATTAN
Irving Place Theatre—now playing thru Wednesday: Ten Days That Shook the World, Chaplin Comedy, Nation Dances, Starts Thursday: We Are From Kronshtadt, Soviet Film, Anti-Nazi Marches in Uniform.
R.K.O. Jefferson—Saturday: Flying Tigers, Street of Chance, Sunday-Monday: No Hands on Clock, Dudes Are Pretty People, Tuesday-Wednesday: Navy Comes Through, Can't Escape Forever, Thursday-Saturday: Forest Rangers, Class Key, Sunday-Monday: Mondsie for Victory, Halfway to Shanghai.
Academy of Music—Saturday-Wednesday: Once Upon a Honeymoon, Time to Kill.
Granada Theatre (Yorkville)—coming Jan. 13-15: Moscow Strikes Back.

MOTION PICTURES

APOLLO 42 ST.
W. of Broadway
"In the Rear of the Enemy"
the RUSSIAN FILM—ENGLISH TITLES
also Grace Moore "LOVE ME FOREVER"
plus RUSSIAN DANCE FESTIVAL
Week-10 to 15: Noon to 8 P.M.
days Noon Plus Two

Bronx

NOW PLAYING!
Exclusive Showing in the Bronx...
The Most Talked About Picture...
Red Lantern

in "ECSTASY"
Also "FALSE RAPTURE"
RADIO THEATRE
St. Blvd. & Jennings St.
Use Your Daily Worker Coupon Book Covers for the Following Theatres

STANLEY THEATRE
Seventh Ave. between 41st & 42nd Sts.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS
plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"FEATURING FIRST-SEEN FILMS"

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Irving Place near 14th St.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS
plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"HOME OF OUTSTANDING FILMS"

RADIO THEATRE
St. Blvd. & Jennings St.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS
plus 17 cents. Except week-ends.
"AN INTIMATE PLAYHOUSE"

WORLD THEATRE
40th St. at 7th Ave.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS
plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"DISTINCTIVE FOREIGN FILMS"

APOLLO - 42 St.
West of Broadway
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS
plus 15 cents. Except week-ends only
"FOR THE INTELLIGENT AND DISCRIMINATING"

Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.

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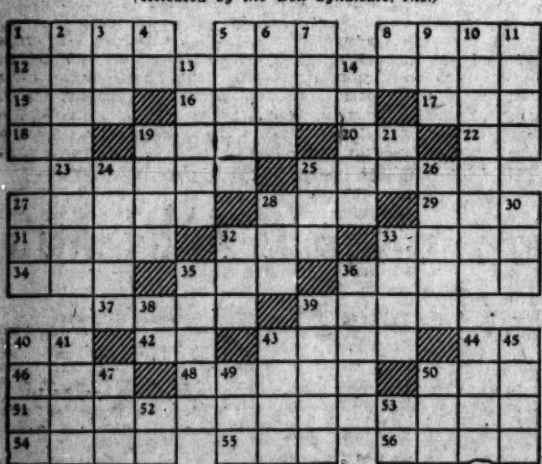
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Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | 1 A nuisance | 39 Mountain lake | VERTICAL | 1 To shove | 14 Norse gods |
| 2 Charge | 40 Parent (coll.) | 2 Authorizes to receive | 3 Ship's curved | 19 Neat | 21 Preposition |
| 3 North Caucasian language | 42 Pronoun | 3 Ship's curved | 4 Flexible | 24 Ventilated | 25 Small |
| 4 In an unneeded manner | 43 Flexible | 4 Symbol for tellurium | 5 A false move | 26 Followed of | 35 Small |
| 5 Piepen | 44 Man's nickname | 5 A false move | 6 Slave | 37 Body of water | 38 Raccoonlike |
| 6 To wash lightly | 45 Collection of facts | 6 Slave | 7 A worm | 39 Rows | 40 South American rodent |
| 7 Time gone by | 46 Stuck in the mud | 7 A worm | 8 Land | 41 In a little while | 42 Narrow path |
| 8 Exclamation of greeting | 47 Music as written | 8 Land | 9 By way of | 43 Trained | 44 Egyptian solar disc |
| 9 Shade | 48 Kindly feeling | 9 By way of | 10 African country occupied by Allies | 45 Social insect | 46 Girl's name |
| 10 Therefore | 49 Poker stake | 10 African country occupied by Allies | 11 Hindu peasant | 47 Transgression | 48 Compass point |
| 11 Latin for "and" | 50 Paid notices | 11 Hindu peasant | 12 Old woman | 49 Symbol for tantalum | |
| 12 To render corrupt | 51 English queen | 12 Old woman | | | |
| 13 Persian money of account | | | | | |
| 14 To glide | | | | | |
| 15 Thick, black substance | | | | | |
| 16 Inlet | | | | | |
| 17 Weird | | | | | |
| 18 To catch | | | | | |
| 19 A decree | | | | | |
| 20 Peer Gyn's mother | | | | | |
| 21 Lamprey | | | | | |
| 22 Musical instrument | | | | | |
| 23 To strike out | | | | | |

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle
FALS FALS
VIRTUE ARTTAD
EANS RADIO RO
ARO DRIED FST
LO VOIDS BAAZ
SAVAGES BERRY
AFED BALE
TAPIS WORDDZY
APOD MARKS TA
MAR CORDS PAC
T SIENA SAMA
BROOBS RASOAZ
YESSES SEEKS

Party Education

Beginning today and every Saturday hereafter this column will be devoted to Party education both of the Party membership and the masses. The column will be conducted by the National Education Department of the Communist Party.

THE instant concern of the people over the Darian negotiations emphasizes the peoples' character of this war as a war for national liberation. It reveals that the people nowadays think deeply and feel keenly—that they are on the alert.

But the people, labor, do not live in a vacuum. Old prejudices, habits of thought persist. There is still the hangover of "thinking as usual." The fifth column "sabotage of the mind" of the people spreads its net wherever there is an atmosphere of "thinking as usual." Ideas, clear thinking, therefore, at the present time are indeed very material weapons in our nation's war for survival. This places today a great responsibility on the win-the-war propaganda and the calibre of propagandists.

What then under such circumstances should be the standard set for Communist propagandists? They should be people who are well-informed and theoretically grounded; above all, people to whom Party policy becomes "second nature." The test and method of obtaining such qualities depend on how quick the mass propaganda and the propagandists individually react to such instances as the Darian affair or any other case upon which the issues of the winning of the war are hammered out; and the alertness of the people can be heightened, organized, so that public opinion becomes the force which decides the issue.

AS WE noted above, the people were very much on the alert when the news broke of General Eisenhower's negotiations and arrangements with Darian. The clear thinking of the Communist Party and its press in this case is eloquent testimony to the urgent need and role of the Communist Party.

Our clear understanding of the character of the war and the forces involved in it enabled us to dissipate some of the confusion created by both reactionary press and a section of the liberals. In such cases the time element is important in keeping the people on the alert. That all depends on the clarity, briskness of the Communist propagandists. It was up to the Communist propagandists to be on the alert, to take note of what Comrade Browder stated in a recent address:

"Both of these sections of liberal thought in America are even more discouraging than the facts themselves. Both sections of them—those who want to swallow the Darian incident and say it is a sweet pill, and those who want to fall into panic and give up hope and everything—are equally bad because you can't do anything with either, and if you follow either you are lost completely."

(From an address by Earl Browder at a Workers School gathering, Dec. 18, published in *The Worker*, Dec. 27, 1942.)

In many instances it is up to our propaganda and propagandists not to give the enemy time to dissipate the energy of the people and to dull their alertness. The ideological initiative on the issues of the winning of the war is as important as military initiative.

NEVER before were the thoughts of the people so close to action as they are today. Their thinking, therefore, is part and parcel of emotions aroused by heroic activities on the battlefields, on the assembly line; are part of the general feeling of patriotism and growing hatred for the fascist enemy. The propaganda and mass education of the Communist Party members must rest on the three pillars: (a) of ideological clarity, (b) working class solidarity, patriotism and a heroic sense of creation and achievement, and, (c) implacable hatred toward the fascist enemy.

In such a peoples war for national liberation in this world-wide global setting where the heroism of one nation stimulates another, the people and particularly labor constantly strive both collectively and individually for greater fulfillment and ability to act and contribute to winning of the war. In this sense the educational activities and mass propaganda should be stimulated by and infused with cultural activities. Such an approach to education would release locked-up energies, stir the imagination, excite the intellect, fuse emotion and thought into one harmonious whole toward the one aim of crushing the hated enemy.

THE ideas presented here lead up to the main issue which we want to pose—namely, that education is mass work and that the Daily Worker and the Worker are the chief organs both for general Communist Party education and for mass propaganda. There is still too much of a tendency of looking upon education as something abstract or as special work for holiday occasions. Some mistakenly believe anything which is "concrete," dealing with grievances and issues is mass work, but education is more theory and abstraction. Such an approach was always harmful; but today, when public opinion, labor are constantly discussing issues and problems connected with the winning of the war, how the war affects their daily lives, we must recognize that without mass education there can be no concrete mass work. Clarity, clarity and again clarity—must be our watchword.

To unfold educational activities, to develop all of its potentialities, it must gain political stature and organizational recognition. State Organizations and the State leaders of the Communist Party can help in this respect by setting the example in dealing with all current issues and mass work, by placing education in its proper relationship to the political mass activities.

A great deal also depends on the political initiative and alertness of the Communist Party personnel which is engaged in educational activities. By the tone and quality of their work they will be able to place educational activities on the proper war footing and political importance.

The main thoughts we should like to leave with the readers of this column today are:

1. Education IS mass work.
2. Communist propagandists must be WELL INFORMED and THEORETICALLY GROUNDED.
3. State organizations and State leaders of the Communist Party to set the example in reshaping and reorganizing the educational activities of the Party.
4. Communist personnel engaged in win-the-war propaganda education, and in raising the Marxist-Leninist understanding must constantly educate themselves and by their own political initiative and alertness win every member of the Party and the Party organizations to the importance of education as mass work.

—SAM DON.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

When Lewis Gloats

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.

I COULD just see John L. Lewis sitting behind the big desk in his huge paneled office and grinning slowly and maliciously as I read the lead editorial in the last issue of the United Mine Workers Journal.

The editorial is headed "AFL-CIO Unity Fumbles." And the first paragraph says: "The much heralded meeting for labor unity between AFL and CIO never ignited a spark during the two-day Washington meeting. In fact, the result reached a new low in fizzes."

The wish is father to the thought in this editorial. Lewis was hoping. Unity negotiations haven't fizzled. They will resume later this month.

AS A MATTER of fact, Lewis was quite upset by the positive achievement which did come out of the December meeting of the CIO and AFL. Most of the UMW Journal's editorial was devoted to knocking down the pact for settling jurisdictional disputes which was reached at that meeting.

AND yet there is something for Lewis to gloat about. There is something for Gene Cox and Clare Hoffman and Harry Byrd and the motley copperhead and anti-labor crowd to chortle over.

Labor hasn't joined hands as effectively as it could to fight the menacing defeatist offensive in Congress. It hasn't taken the political initiative on many important war issues.

As this is written, neither the CIO nor the AFL national offices have issued any statement on the rationing crisis, on the tory attack on OPA, on the resignation of Leon Henderson. The CIO is said to be planning some action on this issue, but it has not yet materialized.

Last week this column reported that a joint CIO-AFL-Railroad Brotherhood statement on the rationing and price control situation had been receiving consideration, but that the statement was blocked by some leaders in the AFL.

What actually happened was this. CIO President Philip Murray

and the leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods supported the idea of a joint statement. Then the statement was taken to AFL President William Green who turned thumbs down.

And Green was reported to have turned it down for two reasons: First, that he didn't want to say anything on the OPA at this time. Second, that he thought too many joint statements were being issued by the CIO and AFL and that "people might get the wrong impression."

A few days later Murray and Green were slated to issue a joint statement protesting against Nazi atrocities. Again Green objected. So both labor leaders issued separate statements. They were fine statements. But think how much more effectively it would have been if the entire labor movement had joined together to speak up on this issue.

Bill Green is no appeaser, of course. Nor can he be put in the same class as the Old Guard Tories in the AFL hierarchy. But he does yield dangerously to their pressures. And he has by no means freed himself of all the hang-overs of trade unionism-as-usual. Sometimes he will let justified pique at Leon Henderson blind him to the fact that the rationing crisis is more important and bigger than any one man.

VESTIGES of trade unionism-as-usual are quite apparent in the approach of the AFL to the question of labor unity.

The AFL has tackled this issue in terms of achieving a merger between the two organizations. AFL spokesmen have said that its labor peace is authorized to discuss only this phase of the issue and is not empowered at all to deal with immediate cooperation.

So some AFL leaders tend to talk in generalities about labor unity, while displaying little enthusiasm about joint action on the pressing issues of the day, on OPA, Nazi atrocities and the appeaser drive in Congress.

As long as joint action and organic unity are considered separate and distinct problems, it will be difficult to make progress on either one or the other.

Fortunately, the CIO does not take this attitude. In the resolution adopted at the last meeting of its executive, it stressed the need for united labor action behind the war effort, called for extension of the scope of the President's Labor Victory Committee and urged this committee to call a national conference of all labor to rally support behind the war effort. It pointed out that the road to complete merger of the CIO and AFL is paved with the day to day incidents of teamwork on a local and national scale.

IN THE CIO national office big doings are said to be in the offing on the political front, plans for issuing a comprehensive legislative program, and plans for getting action on that program.

This is good news. And yet it is a sober fact that no program issued alone and promoted alone by the CIO, or the AFL or the Railroad Brotherhoods will get maximum results.

Take the case of the fine, constructive manpower program put out a few days ago by Murray. It attracted considerable attention. But there just isn't any doubt that it would have attracted considerably more attention and would have had much better chance of being put into effect if it had also carried the endorsement of the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods. And there was surely nothing in it with which either could have differed.

What is desperately needed in Washington today is joint action by all of labor on all of the pressing political and economic questions of the day. A national conference of the entire labor movement as suggested by the CIO would go a long way toward putting the trade unions into motion.

It would give John L. Lewis a bad case of the jitters as he sits behind his big desk and devises ways and means for hampering the war effort and raiding both the CIO and AFL. It would take some of the arrogance and bluster out of Gene Cox and Clare Hoffman and Harry Byrd.

Trial Reveals Dangerous Japanese Spy Activities

By James W. Ford

The Fifth Column is a dangerous weapon. It operates secretly to divide the nation. It performs acts of sabotage and destruction to hamper the war effort. Earl Browder exposes the heart of Fifth Column activity in his book, "Victory—And After," in an illuminating chapter on "Hitler's Secret Weapon" when he says that "Fifth Column is the most complicated weapon of modern warfare." Only a part of it works openly. Much of its activity is deeply hidden.

Recently a conspiratorial group was landed on our shores from a German submarine to carry out acts of sabotage and destruction of our industries. It was discovered by the FBI, convicted and sentenced in accordance with the enormity of the crime. It has long been known that Japanese agents are operating in our country with the purpose of causing disloyalty among Negroes to disrupt our war effort.

The case of four Negroes convicted in the Federal Court of New York on Dec. 30 draws attention again to the danger of Japanese conspiracy. The principals are Robert Jordan, Lester Holmes, Ralph Green and James Thornhill, leaders of the "Ethiopian Pacific Movement." They were convicted of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition in collusion with Japanese agents against the United States which is engaged in a people's national liberation war for the survival of our nation.

The case in no way reflects upon the Negro people, their loyalty to the United States and their overwhelming support to the entire war effort to defeat the German-Japanese fascist enemies of the nation any more than do the activities of the fifth columnists generally reflect on the unquestioned patriotism of the American people as a whole. The Negro people are convinced beyond any need to lecture them about their patriotism, that their fate rests in the fate of the nation. Consequently they are as much concerned as any section of the population that Fifth Columnists, saboteurs and agents of enemies of the United States, black and white alike, are apprehended, convicted and sentenced in accordance with the seriousness of their crimes against the nation.

The trial brought out two impor-

tant facts:

(1) That there is danger to national unity in the operation of Japanese agents in our country to cause demoralization among Negroes and disunity at a time of national peril.

(2) That discrimination, racial abuses, lynchings and jim-crow in the armed forces serve as a ground for the operation of enemy agents.

The defense in vain tried to cover up the enormity of the charge of sedition and collaboration with the Japanese enemies or the fascist technique of causing diversion, by falsely claiming that the accused were "working to improve the conditions of the Negro people" as these conditions express themselves in discrimination and social abuses.

The prosecution on the other hand committed a serious error of sloth over the facts of discrimination in our national life and in failing to use this case as a means of exposing the conditions of discrimination against Negro people and for mobilizing both the Negro and white people for joint struggle against this discrimination.

The jury was headed by a Negro woman and, in addition, consisted of two other Negro members. Certainly the jury was a sense of patriotic duty to our nation. Considerations of sympathy for "misguided or ill-treated Negroes" could play no part in their deliberations; nor on the other hand of white-

washing the abuses committed against Negro people in our national life.

VALUABLE LESSONS

Valuable lessons can be drawn from the case for strengthening national unity and morale among the Negro people, providing discrimination is tackled and wiped out in war industries and in the armed forces and Negro citizens are accorded the same treatment as all other citizens; providing the people of New York as well as of the entire nation see to it that the Southern poll tax conspirators are routed and anti-poll tax legislation is passed in the next session of Congress; providing the perpetrators of anti-Semitism and Negro-baiting are apprehended and prosecuted.

The problems of American Negroes and West Indian Negroes are mutually related in this people's war of national liberation. British rule in West Indian Islands has left no special love for die-hard imperialist policies.

One cannot omit the fact that the Dies Committee and its work is the outstanding achievement of Hitler's Fifth Column in the United States. Certain sections of the metropolitan press did national unity and the war effort no good by the manner in which it handled the trial. These sections of the press created the impression that Harlem was dominated by "Black Hitler" and was undoubtedly aimed at causing ill-feeling towards the Negro people in general.



Here's an action shot of an M-4 tank, a rivetless bolt of rumbling power. American engineering skill and precision workmanship have gone into this latest model tank, which can outstep, outroll, and outfire the comparable equipment turned out of Nazi factories. Its new type of construction gives it greater maneuverability, enables it to stand up against shocks that might split a less rigidly constructed tank apart. Production ideas submitted by United States labor will speed mass turn-out on the M-4 line.



Victory in 1943

THE capture of Kotelnikov, the first heavily fortified and strongly defended German base to be overrun in the great Soviet offensive, indicates the sweep and the power of the Red Army drive. The speed with which the Soviet troops swept on to smash the German fortified line on the Yashkul River, and approach Elista, 110 miles southeast of Kotelnikov, brings closer the total disaster which Hitler's armies of the south now face.

Not only have 36 Nazi divisions been smashed, annihilated, routed or taken prisoner, but heavily fortified points upon which the German command counted to stem the Red Army are falling before its terrific blows. The Nazi army of a million in the Don-Volga region and in the Caucasus faces its just rewards. What Soviet preparation, organization, efficiency and courage have been able to perform on the southern front is a taste of what may be coming on the central front as well.

The Red Army is showing the whole world of what it is capable, after long and hard months of stubborn and relentless defensive fighting. How speedily and effectively it will be able to conclude the southern offensive and launch a powerful drive along other sectors of the front which will bring all of Hitler's armies to the verge of disaster depends also upon how quickly and effectively Britain and America let loose the full force of their power in the West, in a major second front. Here, beckoning irresistibly and this time impossible to ignore, is the great opportunity for striking the coordinated blows for victory, for making full-scale two-front war a stirring reality this winter.

Only those who attempt to ward off a conclusive and rapid victory, only those who

are afraid of the great popular jubilation which must come with victory, are opposed to taking advantage of the golden opportunity. Thus, the New York Times in its editorial yesterday came out into the open with a position which up to now it has taken great pains to advance only indirectly.

The year 1942, it says, "was considered decisive on the ground that if Hitler's opponents could prevent his victory in this twelvemonth, they could defeat him at leisure. Nothing has happened to invalidate that prediction. . . ."

The Red Army has prevented Hitler's victory; now we can proceed to defeat Hitler at our leisure—that is the reasoning of the Times. That this should be said now when we have at hand all the requirements for speeding victory, exceeds in sheer brassiness even the many previous anti-Soviet editorials which have appeared in that newspaper. These gentlemen are playing with the safety of all the United Nations, in the first place with the security of the United States. They are gambling, in the spirit of their old Munichite aspirations, with the lives of our people.

Our nation cannot and will not permit the present unprecedented opportunity to slip by unused, for what may mean long years of war and suffering. From our great and powerful bridgeheads on the British Isles and in North Africa, supported by a great mobilization of labor and industry at home, we are in a splendid position to strike at Hitler in Europe, while his forces are being devastated on the Eastern Front. That means two-front war, in accordance with a unified strategy which will find the Anglo-American armies fighting Hitler in Europe in coordination with the developing Soviet offensive in the East. The second front now opens the road to victory this year.

Negro Soldiers and Negro Labor

THE proportion of Negro soldiers in our Army is better than 10 per cent, while the Negro people make up less than 10 per cent of the nation's population. No one, therefore, can deny that the Negroes are making their contribution, and more, to winning the war for America's national existence.

Despite their readiness to fight and die for the nation, however, there still exists the vicious, un-American practice of dis-

crimination against Negro workers in industry. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the unemployed in the nation are Negro, while in the matter of skilled jobs the bars are still up for Negro workers in most industries.

Some progress in breaking down this reprehensible discrimination has been made, but it is as yet only a beginning. What is involved is not only the democratic principle of equality of all Americans, but the vital question of winning the war. Just as Negro manpower is needed in the armed forces, it is needed in the war factories.

Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced, early in the week, that several million more people will have to be added to the labor force in 1943. Well, here they are, ready to go to work!

It is necessary that the fight for jobs for Negro workers, and equality on the job, be pressed without a letup. The labor movement especially must keep the fight up in every factory and shop until the practice of discrimination is broken down. It must be fought in every union where it still exists.

Let's see to it that the Charter of the United Nations, for which the peoples of all colors are fighting and giving up millions of lives, is applied here now.

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